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VICTORIA, B. C., SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1905. NO. 210.

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PAID VISIT TO LEIGE EXPOSITION

VICTORIAN TELLS OF INTERNATIONAL FAIR

Says British Columbia and in Fact the Whole Dominion Was Well Represented.

William MacLaughlin, chief clerk in the Indian department, has returned from Europe after visiting Paris, London, and points in Belgium and Ireland. While in Belgium the international exposition at Liege, on the eastern border of the country, and near the German frontier, was inspected. Mr. MacLaughlin spent two days in viewing the sights of this fair and reports that while the exhibition was considerably smaller than the one at St. Louis last year, it was in point of science and are very fine. The fair opened on May 1st, and closed on November 6th, and was opened to commemorate the 75th anniversary of the independence of Belgium. A noticeable difference between the Liege exposition and others Mr. MacLaughlin has

THE CANADIAN PAVILION—EXTERIOR VIEW.

tended was the entire absence of all de shows, such as were to be found in he Pike at St. Louis.

British Columbia, Mr. MacLaughlin said, was well represented, there being exhibits of coal from Nanaimo and elsewhere; fur bearing animals, timber, building stone and minerals. But while this province makes a good showing along the lines mentioned, the Dominion government as a whole was equally well represented. The Dominion had a staff of officers employed, made up of William Hutchison, chief commissioner; James Brodis, secretary general, and his assistant, H. Harris, Ernest Girardot, chief of publishing; R. Broadbent, chief in charge of the mineral exhibit, and his assistant, W. Daigleish; J. Devy, chief in charge of the horticultural department; George Strubbe, chief of the emigration department; H. P. Fitzsimmons, chief of the agricultural department, and assistants, Joseph Simard, Oscar Person and Jules Cambon. The exhibits were classified under four heads—mineral, agricultural, horticultural and forestry, and were calculated to show the natural resources of the Dominion. The fur-bearing animals, mounted, made a splendid display, while noticeable among the minerals was an exhibit of molybdenite.

"The object of the Canadian participation in the Liege exposition," said Mr. MacLaughlin, "was to place before the foreign nations a display of our inexhaustible wealth and possibilities, and thereby attract European immigration which formerly was directed to the United States. The people of Europe are laboring under the impression that the climate is inhospitable and the exhibition of our fruit and agricultural products and other natural resources were calculated to dispel the opinion they formerly entertained. Gilt-edge facts and statistics in both French and English were conspicuously placed throughout the building. The people were surprised when they were told that Western Canada is on the same latitude as Belgium.

"The Canadian exhibition was conceded to be in every way the best of the Liege exhibition. The Canadian exhibit was entirely a Dominion one, every province receiving a like share of advertising.

THE CANADIAN PAVILION—INTERIOR VIEW.

"On account of the vast area of the Dominion the collection of products from all parts were displayed in the Canadian pavillion, and were beyond competition and dispute, nothing of the kind ever having been exhibited before. Minerals and woods from all parts of Canada were exhibited. I noticed specially pure sections of tree, cedar and fir, from British Columbia that caused expressions of wonder from the visitors. The chief mineral ores from British Columbia on exhibit were copper, gold and coal."

MILITIAMEN INDIGNANT.

Sergeants' Mess Pass Resolution Protesting Against Being Deprived of Votes.

The legislature at its last sitting unwittingly debarred many members of militia regiments of the right to register as voters for municipal elections. The municipal committee of the House discussed a proposed change in the law for a considerable time during the session which when carried into effect has deprived the militia men of their vote. The proposal was to make the paying of municipal rates the basis for qualification instead of the rental payments made.

The term householder under the municipal elections act and the school act was altered to mean any one who pays fees, rates or taxes of not less than $2 to the municipality. When this was done it was overlooked that militia men were exempt from the payment of the poll tax and thus quite a number of those in the city regiments are debarred the right to record their vote for municipal or school purposes.

The sergeants' mess of the Fifth Regiment at a recent meeting discussed the situation and passed the following resolution:

That this meeting of the sergeants' mess, Fifth Regiment, C. A., do humbly request the Mayor and board of aldermen to petition the Lieutenant-Governor in council to revoke or withhold if possible the amendments to the Municipal Elections Act for the coming elections, or until such time as due consideration can be given by the legislature to the sweeping and arbitrary amendments suggested by the Property Owners' Association of Victoria. That body, by a lack of knowledge of existing laws and by utter ignorance of the constitution of the government of our country, have caused by their action a large number of the members of the Fifth Regiment to be disfranchised, while they (the Property Owners' Association) are anxious that we should volunteer our services to uphold the government in enforcing law and order and to secure to them their property against the King's enemies at a nominal cost to the taxpayers of our country. By their selfishness and narrow-mindedness they have struck a blow at our manhood which is calculated to eliminate all military spirit and patriotism from the bosom of any intelligent and loyal subject.

SALVATION ARMY.

Arrangements Being Made by Local Corps for Vigorous Winter Campaign.

As a result of Major Rawlings' visit to the local Salvation Army corps last Tuesday, the prospects are good for a vigorous campaign. One of the pleasing features in connection with the Major's visit is that the brass band has been reorganized, and several other matters have been adjusted.

The officers now in command of the work here report favorably, and they are hopeful of a successful time this winter. Meetings for the public will be held every night (except Tuesdays), also on Sundays at 11 a. m., 3 and 8 p. m.

Captain Johnstone is organizing a band of love to which all girls from the age of 5 years to 15 years are invited. He will meet with all who wish to attend on Sunday at 1 o'clock to organize classes for dumb-bell, flag and hop drills.

Next Thursday evening there will be a coffee and cake social in the barracks on Broad street at 8 o'clock, to which everybody is cordially invited. The brass band will render selections, and there will also be duet and solo singing, with banjo and guitar accompaniments.

PLAN TO PEOPLE ISLAND LANDS

CAMPAIGN PREPARED TO BRING SETTLERS

C. P. R. Will Probably Despatch a Lecturer to Old Country Early in New Year.

If certain plans which are partially perfected meet with the approval of those who occupy the seats of the mighty on the Canadian Pacific railway, a unique emigration campaign will in a few months be launched in the Mother Land. Hitherto in Canadian colonization literature, and immigration lectures, the free homestead has been the tactical base from which the agents of the Dominion have operated. When an object lesson, designed to impress those whom it was intended to reach was required, it took the form of a mammoth wheat arch. The plains of the great Middle West was the Promised Land to which Saxon and Slav were directed. British Columbia, the mineral province of the Dominion, figured but little in the general scheme of the average immigration officer.

The reason of this was not far to seek. Both the C. P. R. and the Dominion government had large holdings in the sections referred to above. The government recognized that the free homestead was the strongest inducement it could offer, while the railway corporation was anxious not only to convert its land into cash, but to people its lands with men and women who would help to swell local transportation revenue between Winnipeg and the mountains.

Recently, however, the acquirement by the C. P. R. of the E. & N. railway on Vancouver Island with its land grant of a million and a half acres has altered the aspect of things. While all of the acreage referred to is not arable land, a considerable portion of it is, and in fact unofficially it is stated that there are three hundred thousand acres, which, when cleared, will be fit for cultivation. It is to the interest of the C. P. R. to fill up these homesteads as quickly as possible, and with that object in view a comprehensive scheme of clearing the land and then offering it for sale all ready for the plough is now being worked out. When this is done, there will remain the final step, namely, the getting of people on the land.

Now Vancouver Island has long been attractive to a particular type of old countrymen, and the number who are ranching on the Island proper, or on some of the smaller islands in the archipelago of the Gulf of Georgia, is surprising. Conditions here are so suitable to this particular type that the heads of the C. P. R. have decided on a campaign of immigration along lines which will appeal to them.

The plan is to dispatch to the Old Land some competent man, preferably one who is widely acquainted and favorably known there, and let him spend six months or more in the British Isles. His message would be to three classes. It would be first to the small farmer of limited means, who is anxious to obtain for himself and family in a new country those advantages which a dense population and other conditions make impossible at home. There is also the English man of small means who is in the enjoyment of an income of from £200 to £600—a sum ample for his needs in this country, but inadequate to maintain him in his accustomed station in England. Lastly the agent would appeal to the sport loving Briton—the hunter of big game, who will go after his quarry no matter how far afield it carries him, or how much expense it involves.

The advantages of the Canadian Pacific Coast would be presented by this man who would be armed with lantern slides to furnish his audiences with the requisite proof of his statements.

The plan is understood to be that the C. P. R. will select the man and will provide for his expenses, but that the government shall give him their endorsation.

It is reported, although the matter could not be authenticated by reference to the gentleman named, that the mission is being entrusted to Capt. Clive Phillips-Wolley, poet, novelist and one of the foremost big game hunters in the world. Capt. Wolley owns and resides upon Pier Island, in the Gulf of Georgia, and all about him on the other islands of the Gulf Englishmen have settled, and are pursuing ranching under ideal conditions. The neighboring island of Salt Spring, a piece of land larger than Bermuda, and with a climate equally attractive, is populated largely by the same class. All these men are anxious that such a mission should be undertaken, and that Capt. Wolley shoulder the task.

If he does so he will be able to show to those Britons who have given no thought to the Pacific slope as a field for hunters some screen views of the best hunting in the world. Warburton Pike has, with Capt. Wolley, been collecting snap shots of wild animals, taken in their haunts, and some of these are sufficient to set the nerves of the sportsman atingle. They show the moose and wapiti in their native haunts, and cover the whole range of animals to which the game laws apply. The object in displaying these pictures will be to impress the sportsmen of the Old Land with Canada's resources in that particular.

If matters are all completed it is probable that a start will be made the first month of the New Year, when the work will be watched with the closest interest both in Canada and in the United Kingdom.

NANAIMO NOTES.

(Special to the Times.)

Nanaimo, Nov. 11.—Mrs. E. Rollings, an old-time resident, died at Comox aged 86. Mrs. Capt. Rudlin, of Victoria, is a sister.

A fourteen-year-old boy who ran away from his home in Vancouver on Thursday was caught here yesterday afternoon by the police on telegraphic request and sent home this morning.

BOUNDARY MINES.

Shipments to Smelters For Week Amounted to Nearly Twenty Thousand Tons.

(Special to the Times.)

Phoenix, B. C., Nov. 11.—Boundary ore shipments for the last week were: Mother Lode, to B. C. Copper smelter, 5,568 tons; Brooklyn Stemwinder, to Dominion Copper Co.'s smelter, 4,330 tons; Rawhide, to Dominion smelter, 300 tons; Emma, to Nelson smelter, 260 tons; Skylark, to Granby smelter, 20 tons; Last Chance, to Trail smelter, 20 tons; total for the week, 10,931 tons; total for the year to date, 771,997 tons.

Boundary smelters treated as follows: Granby smelter, 14,242 tons; B. C. Copper smelter, 3,700 tons; total for the week, 17,962 tons; total for the year to date, 788,293 tons.

DETENTION OF SCHOONER FAWN

SHE MAY HAVE GONE TO SHUMAGIN ISLANDS

Reasonable Explanation of Why the Sealer Is Detained Offered by Capt. Buckholtz.

In view of the anxiety felt for the sealing schooner Fawn, which left English Bay on the 5th of last month, and which has not yet been reported, although every other vessel in the fleet has arrived, the opinion given to a Times representative by Capt. Otto Buckholtz, a veteran navigator, is timely and will be of interest. The captain has himself had a long experience in sealing, and he offers a very reasonable explanation of how the absent vessel might have been detayed on present voyage. Until word has been received from the Choumagin (or Shumagin) islands hope for the vessel's safety, he says, should be entertained.

It will be remembered that the Fawn left English Bay on the same day as the Victoria and another of the fleet, which ran into a terrific storm three days later. Calculating that the Fawn met the same storm, which a number of the sealing men described as a revolving storm, Capt. Buckholtz thinks that if the vessel was seriously damaged she would put back for the Shumagin Islands, and there repair before proceeding on her voyage. Of course this is in event of the schooner being close to those islands at the time. The finest harbors on the whole coast, says Capt. Buckholtz, are here situated, and in case of an emergency a navigator would naturally seek their shelter. Capt. Buckholtz is familiar with the build of the Fawn, and says that she is particularly strong in her sides, so a breaking sea falling upon her would not be liable to smash it. She is built with exceptionally heavy beams, which should give her abnormal strength in that portion of the ship which is most vital for her preservation in heavy weather.

That the Fawn should suffer more seriously from the effects of the storm than the other vessels which encountered it Captain Buckholtz affirms may be due to her being in a different place. Twenty or thirty miles even would make a considerable difference in the severity of a storm as felt by that particular vessel. To the ordinary layman it may not be known how a vessel is apt to founder in being struck by a breaking sea. Perhaps not more than one vessel in a dozen would meet with accident, as the destructive breaking seas may pass ahead or astern of a craft and that vessel never be struck by them. Sometimes a breaking sea is a mile or two long. It is sighted a great distance to windward and advances with the wind, breaking at regular intervals. If a vessel should be in a position just beneath the great wall of water that sometimes forms perpendicularly, she is unable to escape and the sea breaking throws perhaps hundreds of tons of dead weight on the craft. But, as stated, a vessel might not find herself in this unfortunate position once in a dozen or even a greater number of times. Should it be a small vessel which passes through the experience the chances of escape are very often better than in case of a big ship, for the former will yield to the great pressure and, her own buoyancy will raise her immediately after the water is off her deck. She may be so disabled as to make progress very slow. She may even have lost her masts and rudder, but would yet be safe and would proceed under jury rig to the nearest port of refuge. Should this be the unfortunate experience of the Fawn Capt. Buckholtz thinks she may have made for the Shumagin islands, as was mentioned above.

In further describing the action of great seas, the captain explained that often the same sea will break several times. After one once breaks, however, there is comparative smoothness in the water, and experience has demonstrated that where vessels have shipped a sea they had not had another for hours or during the whole gale.

This enables the seamen to make good the most serious injuries, and afterwards vessels have been known to travel hundreds of miles. He had an experience of the kind himself when sealing in the schooner Sea Lion in 1892, this vessel having been taken eight hundred miles while in a crippled condition; the place headed for being Sandy Point, Shumagin Island.

But there is yet time for the Fawn to make Vancouver Island in safety, thinks Capt. Buckholtz, for a voyage of a month or so from Behring Sea should not be alarming.

RECENT LIST OF BIRTHDAY HONORS

HAS CAUSED SOME COMMENT AT CAPITAL

Supt. Cotstantine Reports on Work on Trail Into the Yukon From Alberta.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—There is some comment in government circles over the absence of certain names in the recent list of Canadians who have received honors from the King. Were the theory correct that these honors came direct from His Majesty without recommendation or solicitation no one would have the right to comment or complain, but the government of the day of Canada has always been held responsible for the list. That being so, there has been considerable talk as to which Chief Justice of Ontario, has been refused a Knighthood. His name was said to have been brought before the government in the usual way. Then there is the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Quebec, who also has been ignored. Next to the Chief Justice of Canada comes the Chief Justice of Ontario. The position is nowadays supposed to carry with it a knighthood, and the reasons are being canvassed as to why Chief Justice Moss did not get the honor. It may be that he has declined as men prominent in the legal profession as well as in political arena in Canada have already done. This, however, is denied.

The Yukon Trail.

Supt. Constantine, who last spring started to cut a trail into the Yukon from Alberta, reports that the first summer's operations resulted in 94 miles being graded, cleared, bridged and corduroyed from St. Johns northwest. Next summer will see a greater portion of this overland trail made, and the following summer there will be a good pack trail connection between Edmonton and Dawson through the mountains. It is expected a railroad will replace this trail within a few years.

The Grand Trunk Pacific.

Collingwood Schreiber, who has returned from the West says that the Grand Trunk Pacific between Touchwood Hills and Edmonton will not interfere with any other existing railways. He would have gone to Port Simpson, but he could not get a steamer.

For Far North.

The Mountel Police party will leave Dawson about December 15th to carry mails to the detachment at Fort McPherson and Herschell Island at the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The United States government has been notified that it can communicate with the fleet of whalers frozen in there.

Lulu Island Railway.

The Canada Gazette says application will be made to the railway commission for a recommendation to the governor-in-council for the sanction of an agreement dated 19th day of April, 1905, between the Canadian Pacific Railway Co., the British Columbia Electric Railway Co., Ltd., the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Co., and Lord Strathcona and Mount Royal and Richard B. Angus, as trustees respecting the operation of the railway of the Vancouver & Lulu Island Railway Company by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company.

Changes on Bench.

Mr. Justice R. M. Meredith has been promoted to the Ontario Court of Appeals. Mr. Mabee, K. C., may get Mr. Justice Meredith's place.

BEHRING'S TUBERCULOSIS CURE

Professor Has Reasons For Not Revealing Methods of Preparing Bacillus.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Nov. 11—Professor Behring was recently asked by Dr. Bernheim for some of his bacillus preparation mentioned at the recent tuberculosis congress, for human experimenting, but the professor has declined to supply it, saying that the preparation cannot travel without losing efficiency and that he has commanding reasons for not revealing the method of preparation. He also deprecated its employment in human experiments before the lapse of a year.

THE GERMAN NAVY.

Size of Battleships to Be Increased and Six Additional Cruisers Built.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 11.—It is estimated that the increase in the size of the battleships of the German navy and the addition of six large cruisers to the programme, which the government is about to ask the reichstag to do, will add to the naval budgets during the next eleven years $200,000,000.

DUEL MAY FOLLOW.

Commander of French Army Refused to Return Salute of General Percin.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Nov. 11.—A duel is expected to take place between Gen. Brugere, commander-in-chief of the military staff under Gen. Andre, the former war minister, as the result of an exciting incident in the Bois de Boulogne, in which Gen. Brugere declined to return the salute of Gen. Percin owing to the latter's connection with secret reports made against officers during the administration of Gen. Andre, which brought about the latter's downfall.

TAX ON TRAVELLERS.

Quebec Legislature Will Probably Repeal Bill at Its Next Sitting.

(Special to the Times.)

Ottawa, Nov. 11.—The cabinet discussed yesterday the bill passed by the legislature of Quebec imposing a tax of $300 on certain classes of commercial travellers. The opinion of the minister of justice is that the legislation is constitutional, but dangerously near the line which calls for disallowance. In that case there will be no interference with the bill, as it is considered within the province's right to pass it. A similar bill from British Columbia was discussed some time ago, and the minister of justice has got the same view in regard to it. The only ground upon which these bills could be disallowed is that of public policy, and the government is loath to interfere with what comes legally under the jurisdiction of the provinces. British Columbia was asked some time ago to repeal the commercial tax, and the hope is expressed it will do so. Information from Quebec is to the effect that the legislature will repeal its bill at the next sitting of the legislature. The government regards such laws as very objectionable.

FRENCH CABINET CHANGES.

M. Etienne Is Now Minister of War—M. Sarrien Is His Successor.

(Associated Press.)

Paris, Nov. 11.—A special cabinet council was held to-day to consider the ministerial situation. M. Etienne, yielding to the united request of Premier Rouvier and his colleagues, accepted the ministry of war. M. Etienne's former portfolio, that of minister of the interior, was offered to Deputy Sarrien. The rearrangement of the cabinet is expected to keep the Rouvier ministry intact and adds considerable strength to it through M. Sarrien's influence with Radicals and Socialists.

FRANCE AND VENEZUELA.

Sensational Resolutions Believed to Have Caused the French to Accept Castro's Proposals.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 11.—A Caracas dispatch to the Herald dated Friday says: "Sensational revelations in regard to the French Cable Company are believed to have caused France to accept the final propositions of President Castro, and that there will be a mutual withdrawing of notes exchanged with M. Taigny, French charge d'affaires."

THE COURTS MUST ACT PROMPTLY

OR W. R. HEARST WILL TAKE OATH AS MAYOR

Unless Contest Is Settled by End of Year He Will Demand Possession of Office.

(Associated Press.)

New York, Nov. 11.—According to the Tribune to-day William R. Hearst will, if his contest for the mayoralty is prolonged in the courts beyond the first of next year, take the oath of office as mayor, it is said, announce his appointments and demand possession of the mayor's office in the city hall. Inasmuch as Mayor McClellan has decided to fight his adversary at every point, the contest is likely to be prolonged, and this city may have a dual government on New Year's Day.

The Election of Justices.

New York, Nov. 11.—Congressman Wm. R. Hearst will follow up his fight against Tammany Hall by placing a full county ticket in the field in this and King's county next fall. Seven Supreme court justices are to be elected next fall in this county and two in King's under the adoption of the constitutional amendment providing for a justice of each 80,000 inhabitants. President Voorhees, of the board of elections, said last night there was no doubt about the amendment having been carried.

UNITED WORKMEN ACTIVE.

Various Lodges in the City Arranging for a Joint Effort in Interests of Organization.

The local lodges of the Ancient Order of United Workmen are engaging in an active propaganda to bring before the public the aims and objects of the society. At the last meeting of Victoria lodge, No. 1, seven candidates for admission applied for the benefits of the order, and a committee was appointed to confer with the other lodges to arrange a programme for the winter campaign.

At the meeting of Vancouver lodge, No. 5, held on Friday night, it was decided to amalgamate with the other city lodges to arrange for a Christmas tree, mass meetings and a public installation of officers, to be followed by socials during the winter. The wives of two deceased members sent in their thanks for the prompt manner in which the Workmen met their claims for insurance, and it was shown by the grand recorder that the average time taken in meeting all calls on the death benefit fund during the year was fourteen days.

The members of Vancouver lodge will visit Western Star lodge on Monday evening at the meeting room in Victoria West. The Workmen publish a monthly newspaper and have an office in Trounce avenue, where the grand recorder attends to visiting members and conducts the affairs of the order throughout the jurisdiction of British Columbia.

THE OPPOSITION NUMBERS BUT ONE

LIBERAL FORCES SWEPT NEW PROVINCE

Alberta Conservatives Were Able to Return Member For Rosebud Only —Ten Loose Deposit

(Special to the Times.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—The latest returns of the elections in Alberta show that 23 Liberals were elected, while but one Conservative was returned. One seat is in doubt.

The only Conservative elected is Hiebert in Rosebud. High River is in doubt.

Ten or more candidates lost their deposits.

Hon. Mr. Finlay's final majority in Medicine Hat is 33. Attorney-General Cross received a large majority.

Many Lost Deposits.

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—The Alberta result leaves no room to question the voice of the electorate. The landslide which engulfed the Conservative party piled up majorities which have cost the defeated candidates deposits in ten or more constituencies. Among those sharing in the humiliation are Macdonald in Calgary, Griesbach in Edmonton, Parrish in Carleton, Campbell in Macleod, Weidheimmer in Stony Plains, Knight in Sturgeon, Craig in Strathcona, Shera in Victoria, Simmons in Leduc, and Mackenzie in Red Deer. Several others, among them Grier in Macleod, and Brox in Stony Plains, will have a close call to sharing the same fate when the final returns are in.

One surprise of the day was the defeat of Sherman, the Labor candidate in Pincher Creek, whose election had been conceded when his big majority in the mining towns in the southwest were reported. However, as had been hoped by the Liberals, the rural sections rallied around Marcellus, Liberal, regardless of party, to crush the miners' nominee, who was regarded as the dominating factor in public life. Gradually Sherman's lead diminished as the outlying polls came in until at last it was found the people of Pincher Creek had declared for good, stable government by a majority of 120. This, too, was the case in Red Deer, where Gaetz shared the fate of Sherman.

The only seat won by the Conservatives is Rosebud, where Hiebert carried the riding by thirty-four.

The doubtful seat is High River, which will probably go Conservative, as Robinson is slightly in the lead over Wallace.

PRESENTED PRIZES.

Those Successful in Recent Swimming Competition Received Trophies.

A large crowd assembled at the High school last evening to witness the presentation of prizes to those successful at the recent swimming competitions held at Ian St. Clair's baths, Pleasant street. Chairman Boggs presided, and among those occupying places on the platform were Trustees Mrs. Jenkins and Huggett and Rev. Dr. Campbell and Rev. W. Leslie Clay.

In opening the proceedings the chairman made a few appropriate remarks, congratulating the pupils upon the progress they had made under the capable instruction of Mr. St. Clair.

A medal donated by His Honor the Lieut.-Governor for life-saving was presented to Rhoda McGarry by Trustee Mrs. Jenkins. She also handed Miss McGarry the prize for girl's diving, while Charles Hayward's medal for speed was handed to Gus. McKinnon, of North Ward school.

Trustees Huggett was called on to present the Lieut.-Governor's medal for long distance swimming, given to pupils who could swim the longest distance in one hour. Errol Newman, of the Boys' Central, was the victor, swimming one and three-quarter miles.

Cuthbert Baugh Allen won Mayor Barnard's medal for the best pupil, boy or girl. The Lieut.-Governor's medal for girls' long distance swiming was won by Maud McB. Smith, of South Park. Mayor Barnard's medal for speed was won by Marion Erskine, of the High school, and Rev. Mr. Clay presented the trophy with a few suitable remarks.

In a brief address Chairman Boggs stated that 38 competitors had passed the examinations at the baths and 27 before the medical examiner. The following received certificates: J. Meldrum, Dennis Pennock, Glayds Rogers, E. Bartlett, O. Griffin, Allan Bamford, Jack Clay, Terrence Lang, Daisy Jones, Roy Ledingham, Noel Bagshaw, Gertrude Jackson, C. Baugh Allen, Percy Humber, Gladys Edmonds, Ethel Thomas, Noel Westwood, Wm. Plumb, Errol Newman, S. Heald, E. Jeeves, A. Middleton, Leonard Acton, A. Creech, Alex. McKenzie, Roy Foster and A. R. Pennock.

Owing to an unfortunate misunderstanding several of the medals were not on hand. Among those overlooked being, Boys' best stroke, Max Clark. South Park; boys' diving, A. Lindsay, South Park; boy's rescue, Max Clark, South Park.

A number of addresses were delivered by those present, and after a hearty vote of thanks to Instructor Ian St. Clair, the gathering dispersed.

WINNIPEG'S WATER SUPPLY.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 10.—At a joint meeting of the board of trade and the city council it was decided to appoint a commission of eleven leading citizens and authorities on the subject to make a thorough investigation into the visible and invisible sources of water supply for the city.

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THE TROUBLE IS SPREADING IN POLAND

STATE OF WAR MAY SOON BE DECLARED

Foreigners and Jews at Moscow Are Appealing to Authorities For Protection.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—2.05 a.m.—Except in the kingdom of Poland, where the rapidly growing nationalist movement and the state of tension among the proletariat will soon bring about the declaration of a state of war, Russia seems, for the time being at least, to be generally tranquil.

Telegrams from interior points report the restoration of order in nearly all cities. In St. Petersburg and Moscow the better class of the population are greatly disturbed owing to the rumors of approaching attacks by "the Black Hundred," composed of the most ignorant types of the populace, which, according to the rumors, are scheduled to take place in St. Petersburg to-night and in Moscow to-morrow.

General Dedulin, perfect of police, has issued an order referring to the rumors of a proposed attack on the Jews and the intellectuals, reminding the police [illegible] the maintenance of order and the safety of every inhabitant of the capital, without distinction of position, nationality or faith. He instructed them to bring to trial all persons posting seditious proclamations.

In such an emergency the strong hand of General Trepoff is being missed, even by the factions which most execrated him.

A long official communication published this morning denies that disorders in any part of the country have been fomented by the government, and promises a most careful enquiry into the outrages against life and property, and the adoption of measures to prevent their recurrence. It says that, even were the accusations against the government confirmed, they would not form a pretext for the recent terrible occurrences. The government recognizes that its duty is to remain quite impartial and to give its protection to all persons requiring it. "The government will strive to fulfil the Emperor's will regarding the freedom of citizenship," the communication says. "The relations between different political parties and the non-partisan of the moderates may result in a situation unsuitable for the introduction of reforms, but the government cannot think that any considerable part of the Russian people prefers disorder to order and internal strife to peaceful development. The council of ministers is therefore ready to execute the imperial command to the utmost."

Martial law has been declared at Kronstadt. Vice-Admiral Birileff, minister of the navy, left to-night for Kronstadt.

Count Witte's cabinet may now be regarded as constituted, as Count Lamsdorff, minister of foreign affairs, and M. Manukhin, minister of justice, will retain their posts, leaving only the posts of minister of the interior and minister of education to be filled.

Strike Continues.

Warsaw, Nov. 10.—The general strike continues. All the shops are closed except those of the apothecaries and also several bakeries which the strikers ordered to be opened so as to prevent the starvation of the poor.

Representatives of all political societies in Poland to-day decided to send 20 leading citizens to St. Petersburg to-morrow to require the Emperor to grant Russian Poland full autonomy and its own parliament.

Seeking Protection.

Moscow, Nov. 10.—Alarming rumors are in circulation that anti-Jewish outbreaks will occur simultaneously here and at St. Petersburg on Sunday next. Foreigners and Jews have received threatening letters, and have asked the authorities for protection, but thus far no steps have been taken toward granting the request.

Mutineers Deported.

Kronstadt, Nov. 10.—All is quiet at Kronstadt to-day. The mutinous sailors have submitted and the leaders to the number of several hundred have been deported from the island. The others are thoroughly repentant. Troops are pouring into the city from all directions by water. Any further disorder at present is utterly out of the question.

NAVAL DEMONSTRATION

Will Take Place If the Sultan Refuses to Yield.

London, Nov. 10.—It is stated in official circles here that the reports that an agreement has been arrived at between the powers concerning a naval demonstration against Turkey, owing to the Porte's continued refusal to agree to the financial reforms proposed for Macedonia, are correct. All the powers, it is asserted here, including Great Britain and Germany, have agreed in principle that a demonstration shall be made.

A dispatch from Gibraltar says that the [illegible] there pending further happenings. The vessels, the dispatch adds, have been ordered to take a full supply of coal, ammunition and provisions, but that the objective point of the fleet is unknown.

FRENCH CABINET CRISIS.

Minister of War Resigns After an Angry Debate in Chamber of Deputies.

Paris, Nov. 10.—The Rouvier ministry met with its first check to-day, when M. Berteaux, minister of war, peremptorily withdrew from the ministerial benches during an angry debate in the chamber of deputies, and thereafter presented his resignation. For a time the entire chamber hung in the balance, and Premier Rouvier announced the readiness of himself and his colleagues to give up power unless they were supported by a substantial majority.

After a debate of exceptional violence, a motion favorable to the ministry prevailed by a vote of 310 to 147. The ministerial majority, however, is made up of fractions of divergent groups, and the future of the cabinet remains in doubt.

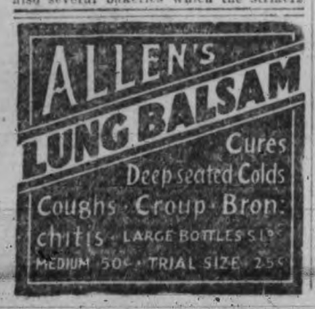
The premier later went to the Elysee palace and requested President Loubet to call a special cabinet council to-morrow, at which Berteaux's successor will be chosen, and also at which a future rearrangement of the cabinet will be considered.

M. Etienne, now minister of the interior, is mentioned as the most probable successor to M. Berteaux. M. Thomson, minister of marine, succeeding M. Etienne. Generals Langlois and Brun also are mentioned for the war portfolio; but the Socialists threaten not to support the ministry if a general be chosen head of the war office.

M. Berteaux to-night said his resignation was not intended to embarrass the ministry, but that he was unable to tolerate the humiliating position of the ministry as being dependent upon the opposition groups in the chamber.

Foreign Secretary Lansdowne, replying to an appeal of the executive committee of the Zionist organization of Cologne, asking for British intervention for the prevention of further outrages on the Jews in Russia, telegraphed as follows: "His Majesty's government greatly deplores the sufferings of your co-religionists and have reason to believe that the Russian government is making every effort to bring these lamentable disorders to an end."

Miss Fanny Baines, of Detroit, Mich., jumped from a five-story window of one of the principal department stores in Chicago and was instantly killed. She is supposed to have been prompted to the act by illness.



ORDER OF MYSTIC SHRINE CELEBRATE

MERRY GATHERING IN THE DOMINION HOTEL

Members of Gizeh Temple Join in Good Fellowship About Festive Board.

Last night was a gala night for the members of the Mystic shrine. It was the time of all times and had been looked forward to for many moons.

The Shriners were out in force—63 strong. They had gathered from all the surrounding country. They journeyed from nearby points in the United States, and all came prepared to celebrate and have a royal good time. Each wore his fez and had his claws with him. Each also brought along his camel, which frequently was frisky. It was the semi-annual ceremonial session of the Ancient Arabian Order of the Nobles of the Mystic Shrine, under the auspices of Gizeh Temple.

At half past seven o'clock on Ramadan, 9th month, twelfth day, Hegira 1323, corresponding to Friday, November 10th, 1905, the order had gone forth from Gizeh Temple that the Shriners should assemble. They responded nobly and did gather at the Masonic Temple at the appointed hour. There they found a band of 15 novices, which had been rounded up and were waiting, trembling and apprehensive, to take the journey across the hot sands.

After the victims had been washed, dressed, pomticed and had had the kinks taken out, there was an uprising. They all left the Temple and proceeded with all haste to the Dominion hotel, where they sat down at the festive board.

"Steve Jones has promised to eclipse all former efforts. Be with us, you cannot afford to miss it," was the news which had gone forth.

The feast, or to be more exact, the traditional banquet which was served to the members of the Mystic Shrine at the close of the ceremonial session, was one of the finest which has ever been given on the Pacific coast. It was a sumptuous repast, and at its close the Shriners unanimously tendered to their brother Shriner, Noble Stephen Jones, of the Dominion hotel, their sincere thanks for his efforts and success in getting up the banquet.

That it was a success there is no doubt. First, the decorations of the dining room and tables were quite appropriate and tasty. English and American flags were draped here and there around the room. Behind the seat of the illustrious potentate was the emblem of the order—the scimitar, crescent and star. Festoons of evergreens hung from various parts of the ceiling to the chandeliers. Palms were placed in various spots about the large dining room. On the tables was a profusion of cut flowers, with large chrysanthemums predominating. Many dishes of fruits, assorted nuts and other delicious viands, together with the silver and table ware, made a most inviting scene.

The menu speaks for itself. Here it is:

Take Points.

Celery. Queen Olives.

Arabian Salad.
Island Turkey. Glazed York Ham.
Shrimp Punch.
Pressed Veal in Aspic. Westphalian Tongue.
Potatoes a la Brabanconne.

Shriner Punch.

Genevoise Pudding. Sabayon Sauce.
Fruit Jellies. Granville Tarts.
Dominion Ice Cream. Assorted Cake. Fruits.

Water Crackers. McLaren's Cheese.
Coffee.

They say that "the proof of the pudding is in the eating." It was proven true last night, for the way in which the Shriners gathered round the festive board, partook of the good things to eat and then smacked their lips and asked for more, laid aside any doubt.

With the heavier and more nutritious portions of the banquet disposed of, and with an ever increasing supply of Shriners' punch in their glasses, the toasts were given and drunk. Noble A. F. Forbes, illustrious potentate, was toastmaster. Here are the toasts and responses:

The King, A. F. Forbes.

The President of the United States, Chas. G. Mills, response by C. S. Battle, W. B. Van Gisen, A. J. Corbett.

Imperial Potentates, F. W. Parker; response by J. Sclater, E. E. Leason.

Afifi Temple, Ge. Purdue; response by Robert Troxler, J. D. O'Brien, E. W. Molander.

The Guests, T. J. Armstrong; response by F. J. Ludston, A. A. Davis, J. D. O'Brien, C. S. Battle.

Novices, H. G. Perry; response by Dr. G. L. Milne, P. J. Riddell, Geo. W. Brown, Sam Sea, jr., R. J. Burns.

Song, Noble Peuzer.

Host, J. H. Greer; response by Steve Jones.

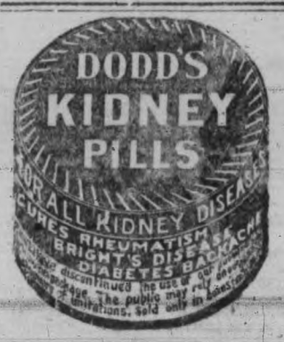
Officers and Members of Afifi Temple, Thos. Davis; response by A. F. Forbes, Harry Smith.

Following the toasts the National Anthem, "God Save the King," and the closing song, "Auld Lany Syne," were sung, and the banquet was closed, and each Shriner departed for home—happy and wishing many returns of the pleasant event.

The Ancient Arabeic Order Nobles of the Mystic Shrine was founded by Katif Alee, son-in-law of the Mohammeden, in 650—hence it will be 1,250 years old the coming year, thus determining its claim to antiquity as the oldest of all the prominent fraternal orders. The order was originally intended as one for the suppression of violence and crime then prevalent in Arabia. It grew in strength, and having accomplished the object of its creation, the members kept the brotherhood intact. The Shriners being originated by Moslems, beautiful imagery is to be found in all its rites and ceremonies. A maxim of the order being religious toleration, so consequently both Jew and Gentile meet upon a common platform. There is a mistaken belief among the uninitiated who do not belong to the Masonic craft that the Order of the Mystic Shrine is the highest degree in Freemasonry. This view is erroneous. The only connection is that in North America only knights templars or 32 degree Scottish rite Masons are admitted, thus ensuring to the fraternity the very best elements in Masonry. The shrine was founded on this continent in 1872 in New York, and its social features have largely caused its rapid growth, to say nothing of its wonderful record for benefit to mankind in general. Gizeh Temple, A. A. O. N. M. S., Victoria, was instituted August 10th, 1902. There are already 100 members in Gizeh Temple.

The following is a list of those present at the ceremonial session and traditional banquet last night.

E. E. Leason, J. H. Greer, F. W. Parker (Seattle), A. T. Forbes, J. Sclater (Tacoma), A. G. Corbett (Seattle), J. H. Lindsay, J. D. O'Brien (Seattle), C. S. Battle (Vancouver), W. L. Challoner, G. L. Milne, P. J. Riddell, W. Trickey, Geo. W. Brown, Harry Smith (Duncans), F. W. Stevenson, R. J. Grant (Vancouver), Ernest Schaper, K. J. Burns (Vancouver), Sam Sea, jr., M. W. Cuzner, Thos. Hudson (Cumberland), Chas. Vater (Cumberland), F. D. Pickard (Cumberland), Chas. G. Mills, J. C. Shaw, R. Evans (Nanaimo), Thos. J. Worthington, Adolpha Tozer (Portland), Wm. Carse, B. S. Heisterman, Fred Moore, W. B. Van Gison (Seattle), E. A. Askin, A. McKeen, T. J. Armstrong (New Westminster), John Siebenfelt, Geo. W. Braden, Stephen Jones, Thos. Davis (Columbus, O.), Robert Troxler, E. W. Molander (Port Townsend), John W. Lyall (Seattle), K. T. Munroe (Seattle), S. C. Court, J. Jackson, H. Scott, A. A. Davis (Nanaimo), D. J. Perry (Duncans), C. A. Staples (Cumberland), E. W. Clinton (Cumberland), W. J. Connors (Vancouver), Dr. H. Taylor (Vancouver), H. T. Perry (Vancouver), F. J. Ludston (Vancouver), Robt. Grant (Cumberland), R. H. Hodgson (Cumberland), S. H. Riggs (Cumberland), J. S. Wood, W. R. Settle, C. A. Welsh (New Westminster), E. M. Haynes, D. Nicholson (Ladysmith).



DYING BY INCHES

BLOODLESS GIRLS SAVED BY DR. WILLIAMS' PINK PILLS.

Dying by inches—that is the only way to describe hundreds of bloodless girls who are slipping slowly but surely from simple anaemia into a decline. They drag themselves along with one foot in the grave through those years of youth that should be the happiest in their lives. And the whole trouble lies in the blood. Bad blood is the fountain head of all the trouble that afflicts woman from maturity to middle life. Bad blood causes all the backaches and sideaches, all the paleness, breathlessness and despondency; all the heart palpitation, sickly dizzy turns and deathly fainting spells. From fainting spells to consumption is only a step. In nine cases out of ten consumption starts from bloodlessness—and the only sure cure for bloodlessness is Dr. Williams' Pink Pills. They actually make new, rich blood that brings the bright glow of health to sallow cheeks, and strength to every part of the body. This has been proved in thousands of cases. Miss Frances Peach, Welland, Ont., says: "A couple of years ago my condition of health was very serious. Doctors said that I had no blood—that it had turned to water. I was unfit to do anything for months, and was little more than a living skeleton. I had no appetite; the least exertion would leave me breathless, and I had frequent severe headaches. I was treated by several doctors, but they failed to help me, and I was completely discouraged. Then I was urged to take Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, and in a few weeks found my health improving. I gained twenty-two pounds in weight, and never felt better in my life."

What Dr. Williams' Pink Pills did for Miss Peach they can do for every other weak and ailing girl. They make new blood, and new blood brings health, strength and happiness. But you must be sure you have the genuine pills with the full name "Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People," printed on the wrapper around each box. All dealers sell these pills, or you can get them by mail at 50 cents a box or six boxes for $2.50, by writing The Dr. Williams Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

RETURNED FROM HOLIDAY.

B. C. Nicholas Has After a Visit to the Old Land.

B. C. Nicholas, city editor of the Times, returned last evening from a delightful holiday trip spent, principally in the Motherland. He left Victoria early in September, and after visiting the Eastern Canadian cities took the turbiner Virginian, from Montreal to Liverpool. Making London his base, he spent two or three weeks in the British Islands, visiting York, Glasgow, Edinburgh, Sheffield, Birmingham, and other northern cities, and afterwards making a short trip to the south of England and seeing Devon and Cornwall. He also spent some time in France seeing Paris and making side trips to Versailles, Fontainbleau, Dieppe, etc. In both Paris and London he visited a great number of historical spots, among them the Abbey St. Pauls, the Tower, Winsor Castle, houses of parliament, Dickens's land, and numerous other sections rich in history and tradition, and witnessed the opening of the King's way by King Edward. In Paris an interesting time was spent seeing the places which Napoleon and others have made famous.

On the return journey Mr. Nicholas visited New York, and came to Montreal via the Hudson river and Lakes Champlain.

Miss Nicholas, who has been visiting friends in Toronto, joined him at that city, and returned with him last evening.

THE INDIVIDUAL MINER IS GOING

A LIMITED NUMBER WILL STAY IN ATLIN

O. T. Switzer Says Big Companies Are Rapidly Buying Up All Small Holdings.

The individual miner is rapidly disappearing out of Atlin camp, according to O. T. Switzer, manager of the British-American Dredging Company and general manager of the British Columbia Mining Company, which operate in Pine and Spruce creeks respectively.

The individual miner is no longer wanted, said Mr. Switzer in the course of an interview given at the Driard hotel yesterday afternoon, because he is in the way of the big company. He is in the way for the reason that he might hold a strategical position. He may hold a hundred feet somewhere very important to the interests of the company, for the law is very strict about the dumping of "tailings," and in this and other ways the small holder is troublesome. Then, too, there is the fact that each year sees the business for the individual diminishing until now there are not more than 250 men of his class left in the district. The ground which these men hold, said Mr. Switzer, has been nearly all bought up by a few dredging companies, and where the man works single-handed and labors at the enormous disadvantage because of the great depth to bedrock, the company has no trouble in realizing good results.

Speaking for the B. C. Mining Company, which operates a plant on Spruce, Mr. Switzer said the returns for the season just over exceeded his expectations and elsewhere they have been very satisfactory. One large dredge imported this fall was set in operation on the 15th of September, and while it worked but 15 days the results were very gratifying. This big machine has a capacity of 35,000 yards a day, and it gives some conception of the large scale in which development work in the future is to be prosecuted.

All the plants over which Mr. Switzer had supervision had ceased operations before he left Atlin and the men have been put off for the winter season. Other companies had also closed down for the winter, and what mining is done from now until work is commenced in the early spring will be that carried on by those resident in the country. The weather, however, remains good. On the 15th of October and for two days following there had been a cold spell, but on the 31st of the month, the date when Mr. Switzer started for Victoria, the climate was quite as pleasant as it is here.

Mr. Switzer said he could give no estimate of what the gold output from the Atlin district will be this year further than that it will greatly exceed last year's production, this being due to the work of the large plants in service during the season just ended. He did not care either to speak of what will be done another season. In a general way he intimated that mining in Atlin will be carried on on an altogether larger scale another year. There were plans entertained by different companies of which he did not care to speak, and there was heavy machinery to be imported of which nothing could now be said.

On Nesutlin river, emptying into Teslin lake, 125 east of Atlin, a number of strikes have been made, says Mr. Switzer, with good results.

Agent—"I will just leave this prospectus, sir, and when you read it through carefully, you will see that you cannot possibly do without our company, if you want to make sure of the future of your wife and little ones."

Business Man—"What's your specialty?"

Agent—"We insure you against loss on your life insurance policies."—Baltimore American.

The plans for obtaining water from the Catskills region for Greater New York at an expense of $160,000,000, submitted to the state water supply commission at their office in Albany by the water commissioners of New York have been accepted for consideration.

A Mountain View, Alta., dispatch says: The Vancouver Petroleum Company struck a large flow of oil near Wallerton lake on Thursday, close to the international boundary line.

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N. E. COR. YATES & DOUGLAS.

JOINT MEETING TO BE HELD HERE

FOR DISCUSSION OF FISHERY QUESTIONS

Conference at Seattle Has Been Closed —Adjournment Taken Until Early in January.

The joint meetings of the two fishery commissions representing respectively British Columbia and Washington state, have been concluded in Seattle. It has been decided to assemble again in Victoria early in January.

The meetings in Seattle were held with Prof. E. A. Prince as chairman and C. J. McIntosh, secretary of the British Columbia commission, as secretary.

The Washington commission is composed as follows: T. J. Gorman, manager of the Porter Packing Company and of Gorman & Co., fish brokers; A. E. Woolard, of the Apex Packing Company and secretary of the Puget Sound Salmon Association; E. B. Deming, manager of the Pacific American fisheries; F. Wright, manager of the Carlisle Packing Company; E. E. Ainsworth, of Ainsworth & Dunn; James A. Kerr, attorney, and T. R. Kershaw, Washington fish commissioner.

On Thursday evening, after the sitting, the British Columbia representatives were entertained with an automobile trip about the city and, with a dinner in the evening at the Rainier club.

C. B. Sword, Dominion inspector of fisheries, who accompanied Dominion Commissioner Prince to Seattle, in an address before the commission, it is stated by the Seattle Post-Intelligencer, stated that it was believed that a weekly closed period of sufficient length would be sufficient to portect the sockeye from extermination and to increase the run from this time on.

"A closed year will not be necessary," said Mr. Sword, "if the weekly closed period is made of sufficient length. The weekly closing has just been placed in effect in the American waters and we have not had sufficient time to determine the value of the law. It would be unwise to change this legislation until it has been in operation for at least several seasons. If the present measures in regard to closing are not found to be sufficient then the time can be extended or other necessary changes made.

"There is no data at present showing the length of time required by the sockeye salmon to reach the spawning grounds on the Fraser river from the fishing grounds in American territory and at this time we are not able to say what difference if any should be made between the weekly closing in American waters and on the river. This is the only question to be considered in the weekly closed law in my judgment. There is no question but that a sufficient number of fish can reach the spawning grounds if the weekly closed season is rigidly enforced on both sides of the line.

"The law has been in effect on the Canadian side ever since the commencement of fishing for sockeye salmon on the Fraser river, but the trouble has been that there were no protective measures in force in the American waters.

"As far as the establishment of international hatcheries is concerned the hatcheries now being operated in British Columbia for the propagation of sockeye salmon are sufficient for the present needs and will be increased by the Dominion and provincial governments as required to meet with the demands of the industry. The five hatcheries that are being operated by the Dominion and provincial governments will turn out over 100,000,000 sockeyes this year. The new hatchery established at Harrison lake has about 25,000,000 this year, and the number can be increased to 45,000,000 by next year. This is the largest sockeye hatchery, and the only hatchery of any kind that I know of that will exceed its capacity is one just being completed by the American government at Yes bay in Alaska."

WEATHER BULLETIN.

Daily Report Furnished by the Victoria Meteorological Department.

Victoria, Nov. 11.—5 a. m.—The pressure is decreasing on the British Columbia coast, and rain is falling from Port Simpson to the Columbia river, but the progress inland of this ocean disturbance is retarded by the extensive area of high barometric pressure which still covers the North Pacific states and is central in the plateau district. East of the Coast ranges the weather is fair, both in the Pacific states and the Northwest provinces.

Forecasts.

For 36 hours ending 5 p.m. Sunday.

Victoria and vicinity—Easterly and southerly winds, unsettled and mild, with rain.

Lower Mainland—Easterly winds, unsettled and mild, with rain.

Reports.

Victoria—Barometer, 30.00; temperature, 51; minimum, 48; wind, 8 miles N. E.; rain, .01; weather, cloudy.

New Westminster—Barometer, 30.14; temperature, 50; minimum, 50; wind, 10 miles E.; rain, .22; weather, rain.

Kamloops—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 44; minimum, 40; wind, 10 miles S.; weather, cloudy.

Barkerville—Barometer, 30.12; temperature, 36; minimum, 34; wind, calm; weather, cloudy.

San Francisco—Barometer, 30.20; temperature, 48; minimum, 48; wind, 4 miles N.; weather, cloudy, foggy.

Port Simpson—Barometer, 29.68; temperature, 48; minimum, 42; wind, 2 miles E.; rain, .52; weather, cloudy.

HELP FOR LITTLE ONES.

It is a recognized fact that babies—and indeed all children—need a medicine of their own. Medical men know, too, that most baby medicines do more harm than good—that most of them contain poisonous opiates, that drug children into quietness without curing their little ills. Baby's Own Tablets is a modern medicine for babies and young children, and is sold under a guarantee to contain no opiate or harmful drug. It cures stomach, bowel and teething troubles, and by its natural, healthy action promotes sleep and repose. It makes little ones well and keeps them well. Mrs. W. E. Ansell, Ayer's Flat, Que., says: "I would advise every mother with sick or fretful children to use Baby's Own Tablets. They are the most satisfactory medicine I have ever tried, and almost magical in their effects." You can get the Tablets from any medicine dealer or by mail at 25 cents a box by writing the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Brockville, Ont.

THE SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE.

Donations During the Month of October Acknowledged by the Manager.

The following donations and monthly subscriptions received in aid of the Institute during the past month are also gratefully acknowledged: Miss S. F. Latimer, Mrs. G. E. Scott and Rev. T. W. Gladstone.

Monthly subscriptions: W. E. Laird (shipping master), Rev. C. E. Cooper, Mrs. M. E. McTavish, Mrs. J. D. Pemberton, E. J. Eyers, Miss Spurdell, the Bishop of Columbia, Mrs. Wm. Atkins, and the George Carter Co., Ltd. During the past month literature was supplied by the Institute to the crew of the steamer Tees.

GERMAN ADMIRALTY COURT.

Gives Decision After Inquiring Into Collision Between the Albano and Parisian.

Halifax, Nov. 10.—The German admiralty court, sitting at Hamburg, has held an examination into the collision between the steamers Albano and Parisian, which occurred off Halifax harbor last March. In summing up the court exonerated the Albano from any blame for faulty management, and said the whole question hinged on which ship should have given away. The court held that the accident was caused by the Parisian because she did not comply with the regulations of the article for "the prevention of collisions of vessels at sea" and give way to the other steamer.

Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, has been appointed Norwegian minister to Great Britain. The municipal authorities of Christiania are discussing arrangements for the triumphant entrance to the capital of the new king, Prince Charles of Denmark.

The Jar of Coughing

Hammer blows, steadily applied, break the hardest rock. Coughing, day after day, jars and tears the throat and lungs until the healthy tissues give way. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral stops the hard coughing, heals the torn membranes.

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CEYLON TEA Distinguishes It From All Others
Sold only in lead packets at 40c, 50c or 60c per pound. By all grocers. Highest award St. Louis, 1904.
KELLY, DOUGLAS & CO., WHOLESALE AGENTS.

Mr. and Mrs. C. S. Magill (formerly Miss Norah Drummond) have leased Dr. Sheppard's house in Regent's Park, where they will reside for the winter.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. C. Galletley, who were recently married in England, are now settled in "Hochelaga," Rockland avenue, where Mrs. Galletley is at home on Thursdays. She held her first post-nuptial reception last Thursday afternoon.

• • •

Mrs. Archer Martin is staying with her sister-in-law, Mrs. A. P. Luxton.

• • •

The engagement is announced of Miss Flo Gowen and Mr. Tom Patton, who is now living in Mexico. I hear that Miss Gowen will soon leave for Mexico, where the wedding will take place.

• • •

Miss Ella Foster, of Simcoe street, has just returned from a visit in Quebec, where she was the guest of Mrs. Mills and Mrs. Nanton, daughters of Sir Henry Joly de Lotbiniere.

• • •

Miss Payne, of Saturna Island, is the guest of her friend Miss O'Reilly.

• • •

On Wednesday night Mrs. Pooley gave a delightful dance at "Fernhill," the majority of the guests belonging to the younger set; the dance was in honor of Mr. Charlie Pooley, who is now on a visit home. Amongst the guests were Mrs. Genge, Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Miss Nellie Todd, Miss Bullen, Miss G. Green, Miss Drake, Miss Eberts, Miss Butchart, Miss N. Dupont, Miss G. Perry, Miss L. Eberts, Miss Mara, Miss Monteith, Miss V. Powell, Miss Bell, Miss M. Butchart, Mr. D. Bullen, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. K. Scholefield, Mr. A. Gillespie, Mr. J. A. Rithet, Mr. Percy Keefer, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Cambie, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. A. Gore, Mr. C. Pooley, Mr. K. Gillespie, Mr. J. Gaudin, Mr. B. Prior, Mr. D. Gillespie, Mr. C. Keefer and Mr. Roy Troup. Dancing was kept up until a very late hour, and a splendid supper was served about midnight.

• • •

Mrs. C. W. Rhodes entertained a number of friends at luncheon on Thursday, in honor of Miss Marion Pitts, Miss Peggy Drake, Miss Wigley, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Alice Bell, Miss Olive Bryden, Mr. J. W. Cambie, Colonel Gregory, Mr. G. C. Johnston, Mr. Jack Lawson, Mr. A. Gillespie, Mr. K. Scholefield, Mr. Corbett, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. Balfour, Mr. W. Irving, Mr. R. Monteith, Mr. D. Gillespie, Mr. W. Todd and Mr. K. Gillespie.

• • •

Miss Violet Pooley is back from a visit at Ashcroft, where she was the guest of Miss Cornwall.

• • •

Miss Tilton is the guest of Miss Mailland-Dougall at Cowichan.

• • •

On last Wednesday week Mrs. Gillespie entertained a large number of the friends of her son, Mr. Hebden Gillespie and Miss Todd at a delightful dance at Highwood. The guests included Mr. and Mrs. R. H. Pooley, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mrs. Genge, Miss Monteith, Miss Beanlands, Miss Kate Devereaux, Miss M. Newcomb, Miss Todd, Miss A. Bell, Miss P. Eberts, Miss G. Green, Miss Helen Peters, Miss Olive Bryden, Miss Phipps, Miss Bullen, Miss Beth Irving, Miss Nellie Dupont, Miss G. Perry, Miss Evelyn Tilton, Miss Butchart, Miss Pooley, Colonel Gregory, Mr. Gibb, Mr. B. Bell, Mr. Arthur Gore, Mr. C. Pooley, Mr. J. A. Rithet, Mr. W. Irving, Mr D. Bullen, Mr. P. Keefer, Mr. Phipps, Mr. Balfour, Mr. J. W. Cambie, Mr. W. Todd, Mr. Fred. Pemberton, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. Corbett, Mr. Hollyer, Mr. Scholefield, Mr. Potts, Mr. George Johnston, Mr. L. Crease and Mr. Colley.

• • •

Mr. R. J. Roberts, of Kuper Island, and Mrs. Leneveu, of Duncans, are in town.

• • •

Mr. Ethelbert Scholefield, who has been away on a shooting expedition with Mr. Temple Cornwall in Cariboo, is home again.

• • •

At this season of the year when dances are being given in the different public assembly halls of the city it behoves those who have the letting of the halls to be careful as to what materials are left lying around. I hear that at last Friday's dance in Assembly hall given by the Invitation Dancing Club about midnight the floor became a little heavy, so a tin can was hastily taken from a cupboard and its contents quickly scattered over the floor, but alas! instead of that slippery effect so pleasing to dancers, and which follows an application of [illegible] the floor contained chloride of lime, and in addition to the discomfort caused by the disagreeable odor many slippers and skirts of dresses were burned by the lime. By the way, I wonder if these dancing halls are well provided with exits in case of fire?

• • •

The wedding reception last Saturday afternoon following the marriage of Mr. Hebden Gillespie and Miss Todd was the chief social function of the month. On account of the social prominence of the two families society had been looking forward to the event for some time, and then another feature which lent additional interest was the fact that it was the first time that most of the guests had seen the new house and grounds at "Leasowes," which is the name by which the magnificent place is now known. The hall decorations were red and white berries, which were very effective against the oak panelling; chrysanthemums were the chief decorations of the drawing room. On Thursday evening preceding the wedding Mrs. Todd gave a dinner to the members and connections of the two families. Mr. and Mrs. Gillespie left for Nelson, where he once more enters the service of the Canadian Bank of Commerce. A few of the guests present at the reception were Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Todd, Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Robertson, Judge and Mrs. Lampman, Mr. and Mrs. A. D. Crease, Mr. and Mrs. Hood, Mr. and Mrs. Ridgway Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. F. B. Pemberton, Dr. and Mrs. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. George Gillespie, Mr. John Irving, Mrs. Beanlands, Mrs. Bullen, Mrs. Prior, Mrs. Sweet, Mrs. Mackay, Mrs. James Dunsmuir, Mrs. Monteith, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. McQuade, Mrs. Pemberton, Mrs. Bell, Mrs. Luxton, Mrs. Beaven, Mrs. Goulding Wilson, Mrs. Croft, Mrs. Langworthy, Mrs. Rhodes, Mrs. Baiss, Mrs. H. Pooley, Mrs. Gore, Mrs. Hanington, Miss Dupont, Miss Anna McQuade, Miss Irving, Miss Monteith, Miss Pooley, Miss Devereux, Miss Olive Mackay, Miss Pemberton, Miss Brady, Miss Bullen, Miss V. Powell, Miss Pitts, Miss A. Bell, Miss Eberts, Miss Sweet, Miss Hanington, Miss Dunsmuir, Miss F. Drake, Miss Mara, Miss Keefer, Miss Gladys Perry, Miss Wigley, Miss Katie Gaudin, the Bishop of Columbia, Mr. Kingsmill, Mr. L. Crease, Mr. Charlie Pooley, Mr. Percy Keefer, Colonel Gregory, Mr. Mukett, Mr. Roger Monteith, Mr. A. Gillespie, Mr. J. P. Babcock, Mr. Basil Prior, Mr. Arthur Gore, Mr. W. Todd, Mr. Willis, R. N., Mr. G. C. Johnston and Mr. Blanchard Bell.

• • •

Mrs. R. S. Byrn has returned from Ketchikan, where her daughter, Mrs. Campbell, was for a time seriously ill.

• • •

Mr. and Mrs. Acland-Hood, who have been living in Colonel Peters' house at Macaulay Point, have moved to Vancouver, where they have bought a house.

• • •

Mr. Alick Gillespie has left for Ottawa.

• • •

Mrs. Geo. W. Deaville will be "At Home" to her friends on Thursday and Friday at 329½ Douglas street.

• • •

The Marchioness of Donegall, who has been a guest at Government House for the past few days met with a pleasant surprise on visiting the coast, having met Mrs. S. M. Goddard, Niagara street, who is a relative of her late husband, the Marquis of Donegall. En route to England she will be a guest of Earl Grey, Governor-General of Canada, who is also a relative of the late Marquis. On October 8th, 1903, a son and heir was born to the Marquis, who now inherits the title, and is at present the youngest Marquis living. The Marchioness was much delighted with Victoria and its surroundings.

LADY GAY.

CAN'T SAY ENOUGH IN THEIR FAVOR

Why Miss Gusty V. Campbell Recommends Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets to All Her Friends Who Have Stomach Troubles.

"I cannot say enough in favor of Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets," so says Miss Gusty V. Campbell, Little Shippegan, Gloucester Co., N. B. Of course Miss Campbell has reasons for making a statement like this and here they are:

"I suffered from Dyspepsia for two months and was always getting worse till advertisements led me to use Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. One box cured me and I can honestly recommend them to anyone suffering from Dyspepsia."

The moral of this is that if you take your stomach trouble before it gets too firm a grip it is easily cured by Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets. One box cured Miss Campbell.

But as in Miss Campbell's case, stomach trouble if neglected always grows worse. In its worst stages it takes time to cure it. But Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets will do it.

VICTORIA THEATRE.
SATURDAY, Nov. 11th
AMERICA'S GREATEST PLAY.
ARIZONA
By Augustus Thomas.
SAME GREAT COMPANY.
One Year Each—New York, Chicago, London, Eng.
Prices, $1.50, $1.00, 75c., 50c.; gallery, 25c. Seats on sale Thursday at Waitt's Music Store.

..WATSON'S THEATRE..
81—PHONE—81
TO-NIGHT
The Stirring Labor Play,
"Capital and Labor"
Every Workingman Should See It.
SATURDAY MATINEE.
Prices, 10c., 25c., 35c.
FRIDAY NIGHT—EAGLES' NIGHT.
10c. Gen. Admission. 20c. Res. Seats.
Matinee 10c. All Over.

Grand
R. JAMIESON, Mgr.
Week of November 6th.
THE FOUR LAMONTS.
LOLA FAWN.
WESTON AND TRAU.
THE BEAUVAIS TRIO.
MISS MAUD HUGHES.
NEW MOVING PICTURES.
50 JOHNSON STREET.
Go where the crowds go.

SAVOY THEATRE
R. J. M'DONELL, Manager.
Week of November 6th, 1905.
LOUIE BROS.
CLARKE AND FREEMAN.
CLIFF FARRELL.
MEADOWS AND LASSARE.
LABELLE SISTERS.
CLAIR SISTERS.
ISABELLE POTTER.
Admission..... 15c. and 25c.

Wigs! Wigs!
FOR HIRE
at
Mrs. Kosche's
Hairdressing Parlors
55 Douglas Street

Canadian Northwest Oil Co., Ltd
Non Personal Liability
NOTICE
The Directors have appointed Mr. W. J. Yarrow, of Victoria, B. C., sole agent for sale of Company's shares in and for British Columbia. No sales made by others will be recognized unless same be endorsed by said W. J. Yarrow, or through the Secretary at head office of Company.
A. MAXWELL, M.D.H., C. E.,
Secy.-Treasurer,
By Order of Board.
Head Office, 88½ Government Street Victoria, B. C.

Sell Our Picture Post Cards

and get this beautiful Pearl and Diamond Ring Free. A perfect imitation of a $10.00 Diamond Ring. No trash, remember. All we ask you to sell is 6 beautifully colored Picture Post Cards at 10c.—$0.60 in all. They're worth double. Sell like wildfire. Don't write, we send them free. THE COLONIAL ART CO., DEPT. 152 TORONTO

CAMPBELL'S
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
Dressing Jackets, Gowns and Bath Robes
To be cleared at special prices. All new styles.
11 Eiderdown Flannelette Dressing Jackets, $1 25, to ... ... $ .75
50 Eiderdown Flannelette Dressing Jackets, $1 75 and $2 00, to $1 25
12 Wool Eiderdown Dressing Jackets, $2.50 to $1.75
17 Eiderdown Flannelette Gowns, $2 25 and $2,90. to $1.50
All Our Swell Eiderdown Bath Robes at Special Prices.

The Dress Makers Favorite Spool Silk
Every stitch is a stitch of strength when you sew with BELDING'S SILK. Garments won't rip—seams won't ravel—because Belding's Silk is strong and tough.
Belding's Spool Silk

Is best for machine, plain sewing, embroidery and all fancy work because it is the strongest. Made in all shades to match everything you make by hand or machine.
Leading dry goods and fancy goods stores have Belding's Silk.

Finest Quality of HAY
Carrots.. ... ... .50c. per sack.
Potatoes .. ..$1.00 per sack.
Only half as much speed can be gotten out of an ill-fed horse as if he gets good rations. A little more money for clean, nourishing provender will net you double the amount of speed and hard work. Buy from us and you are sure of getting the best.
Bannerman & Horne,
'Phone 487. 91 & 93 Johnson St.

STARRETT'S
CELEBRATED
MECHANICAL TOOLS
AT
E. G. PRIOR & CO.'S LD
123 Government Street. Victoria.
374.

Something New in
Stoves and Ranges
Prices reasonable. Call and see them.
Thos. Plimley,
Opposite Post Office, Victoria, B. C.

—FOR—
Good Dry Wood
—GO TO—
Burt's Wood & Coal Yard
51 Pandora St. Telephone 828 or 941.

Ladies' Tailoring Parlors
ROOM 3, MOODY BLOCK.
SPRINKLING & CO.
MERCHANT TAILORS.
Room 2, Moody Block, Up-Stairs.
78½ YATES STREET.

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Special Eastern Canadian representative, H. V. Kahle, Rooms 116-117 Mail Bldg., Toronto.

The DAILY TIMES is on sale at the following places in Victoria:
Jones' Cigar Store, Douglas Street.
Emery's Cigar Stand, 23 Government St.
Knight's Stationery Store, 75 Yates St.
Victoria News Co., Ltd., 76 Yates St.
Victoria Book & Stationery Co., 61 Gov't.
T. N. Hibben & Co., 69 Government St.
A. Edwards, 51 Yates St.
West & Munro, Gov't and Trounce Alley.
George Marsden, cor. Yates and Gov't.
H. W. Walker, grocer, Esquimalt road.
W. Wilby, 91 Douglas Street.
Mrs. Crook, Victoria West post office.
Pope Stationery Co., 119 Government St.
T. Redding, Craigflower road, Victoria W.
J. T. McDonald, Oak Bay Junction.
F. G. Pell, Beaumont P. O.
Mrs. Coburn, Oak Bay.
A. Schroeder, Menzies and Michigan Sts.
Mrs. Talbot, Cook and Pandora Sts.
Mrs. Marshall, Gorge Hotel, at the Gorge.
Geo. C. Anderson, Savoy Cigar Store, Gov't.
Neil Macdonald, East End Grocery, cor. Foul and Oak Bay Ave.
A. Adams, Stanley Ave. & Cadboro Bay Rd.
F. Le Roy, Palace Cigar Store, Gov't St.
Orders taken at Geo. Marsden's for delivery of Daily Times.

The TIMES is also on sale at the following places:
Seattle—Lowman & Hanford, 616 First Ave. (opposite Pioneer Square); Hotel Seattle News Stand; Rainier Grand Hotel News Stand.
Vancouver—Vancouver Hotel; Gal'oway & Co.
New Westminster—J. J. McKay; H. Morey & Co.
Kamloops—Smith Bros.
Dawson & White Horse—Bennett News Co.
Rossland—H. S. Wallace; M. W. Simpson.
Nanaimo—E. Pimbury & Co.
White Horse, Y. T.—Bennett News Co.
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Greenwood—Smith & McRae.
Phoenix—McRae Bros. & Smith.
Grand Forks—W. H. Ritter.
Fernie—W. A. Ingram.
Portland, Ore.—At the Fair; Oregon News Co., 147 Sixth St.; McConnell & Anderson; Rich's News Stand, 414 Morrison St.; G. V. Yancey.

BELLINHAM'S EXAMPLE.

Bellingham is a city of about half the population of Victoria, but small though the population be numerically, it has set its energetic hand to big things. One of the railway magnates of the East has announced that the policy and ambitions of all great railway corporations now are to get to the Pacific coast. A few years ago Chicago and a few other centres of less importance were the ultimate points of all the great lines of the East. Population was too scant in the mountains and west of them for practical railway men to hope to construct lines and earn dividends upon them. Now the point of view is somewhat different. Not only is the Pacific Slope filling up with people and becoming an important centre of industrial and commercial activity; the possibilities of trade with the Orient now that Japan is awake and in the procession and China is rubbing her eyes have completely changed the aspect of affairs from the point of view of the aspiring [illegible] that he, too, must come west and play his part in the great developments of the future. Hence the announcement that all the great companies of the United States are fixing their attention upon the Pacific coast. Bellingham, which, as we have said, is of about half the proportions of Victoria, and in point of wealth is in no respect comparable with Victoria, has taken the preliminary steps in a movement to induce one of the great railway corporations to make its terminus within the bounds of the city. It has fixed upon a million dollars as the sum it will require as a preliminary feature of its ambitions programme. There is no reason to doubt that it can raise the amount, large as it may appear and heavy though the burden may be that it will impose upon the taxpayers. Whether it will succeed in the programme it has outlined for itself is another question. A million dollars is a tidy sum of money, but it might appear insignificant when placed in the scales by an intensely practical railway man and weighed against the advantages of situation other points on the coast had to offer as terminal points. Nevertheless the Bellingham people are to be commended for their enterprise. They are imbued with the spirit that achieves and wins. They have interested other municipalities in their project. They hope to secure co-operation therein from tidewater to the eastern extremity of the mountains. The trend of business in the West is not so firmly established in certain lines that organized communities cannot do something to influence its currents. That is why we call special attention to the case of Bellingham. The little Sound city has set an example which should not be lost upon the people of Victoria and of Vancouver Island now that the question of throwing a bridge across Seymour Narrows and other questions of considerable moment have been raised.

King Edward is one sovereign who need never go begging a job. Norway would quickly snap up his Majesty if his present throne kicked up and threw him, while a writer in a French newspaper says: "King Edward VII. would suit us as a sovereign down to the ground. If the French people only knew him he would be elected king by universal suffrage. I cannot imagine how such a delightful and characteristically Latin man came to be the sovereign of an Anglo-Saxon nation! that is by nature stiff and morose."

We believe the remark that human nature is much the same wherever human beings are to be found is not exactly original with us. M. Berteaux, the French minister of war, says a European exchange, has come to the conviction that it is bad policy to let old soldiers enjoy themselves at the expense of the raw recruits. It appears that the lives of the new levies are generally made pretty miserable by "hazing" of different kinds. In fact, says M. Berteaux, the summons to join the colors is often regarded with terror, not only by the recruit, but by his family. So the minister has just issued a circular to all commanders directing them to take measures to secure the kindliest of receptions for the inexperienced youths who are to be the soldiers of the future. No "ragging" and no practical jokes are to be allowed, but the soldiers already broken into regimental life are to treat the new conscripts like younger brothers. The captains are directed to introduce the recruits to the old soldiers, and no officer, high or low, is to be allowed to be absent from the ceremony of reception, "for it is essential that the young soldiers should learn to know their superiors of all ranks, and should acquire the conviction that they are treated by them not only without any brusquerie, but even with kindness." The sub-officers will question their men individually as to their origin, their family, their aptitudes, etc., so as to reassure them and to convince them that they will always meet with good treatment from their chiefs.

* * *

Henry Cabot Lodge, the Senator from Massachusetts, declared recently in response to repeated goadings that on the subject of the tariff the president and he were in complete accord. "Continental free trade," said Mr. Lodge, "could be brought about only by annexation, which everybody in the United States favors and everybody in Canada opposes." The Senator has certainly become seized of the situation in Canada. It appears also that Mr. Lodge and his superior are in thorough accord upon another matter that is not without interest to the people of Canada. Their agreement seems to imply that the United States, too, is thinking of adopting maximum and minimum scales of duties. Has the announcement of the intention of Canada to revise her tariff and to treat preferentially those countries which will reciprocate had anything to do with the change in the point of view of American statesmen?

* * *

The United States has "got even" with William Astor, Esq., for renouncing his American citizenship and becoming a bloomin' Britisher. Mr. Astor was compelled by the customs inspector to pay the £2 head tax when he landed in New York a few days ago. The probability is that the emigrant, who is one of the largest real estate proprietors in New York and spends his rents like a prince at home, owned the dock on which he landed and was taxed.

* * *

Brandon, a city of about one-third the population of Victoria, has voted fifty thousands dollars for the construction of a collegiate institute. One of the members of the Victoria Property Owners' Association should go East and attempt to convince these prairie dwellers of the evils of too much education.

* * *

What a compliment to the people of Alberta and to the people of all Canada is implied in the assertion that Liberal majorities are gained by the corrupt practices of a "machine." The country is indeed in a bad way if its moral condition is as suggested by the ravings of the Tory organs.

* * *

The Toronto Star expresses the sentiments of the British missionary when it says Korea is now undergoing benevolent assimilation by Japan, a process which reminds Korea of the cat getting outside of the canary bird.

* * *

Alberta came very near making it unanimous.

RESIGNATIONS.

H. F. Gadsby in Toronto Star.

(Sir Wilfrid Laurier muses as follows after reading Longfellow's immortal poem.)

There is no flock, however watched and tended,
But one dead lamb is there!
There is no Cabinet, howso'er defended,
That could have stood for Blair.

J. Israel Tarte for a brief space got busy,
And thought to seize my crown;
I'll bet my hat it made J. Izzy dizzy
The way I turned him down!

Some severances cause the melancholy
As, for example, when
British Columbia got Sir Henri Joly,
That prince of gentlemen.

Sir William, too—from that staunch friend I parted,
With tenderest regret;
Broad-gauged, big-brained, high-thinking, and great-hearted,
I wish I had him yet!

I speak of Sifton with a shade of feeling,
Nor do I yet admit
That it was just the squarest kind of dealing
To choose that way to quit.

Let me be patient! These severe afflictions
Not from the ground arise.
They stimulate newspaper contradictions,
And Opposition lies.

They are, at least, a kind of advertising,
And, in that sense, no loss,
Since they must put a stop to vain surmising
If Laurier is boss.

Here still am I! My years may be declining
—Time's a hard one to rob—
But notice, friends, while others are resigning,
That I stay with the job.

Walter S. Fraser & Co., Ld.
Importers and Dealers in
General Hardware
A full line of Air Tight Heaters, Lanterns, etc., Enamel and Tinware.
WHARF STREET.
TELEPHONE NO. 3. P. O. BOX 423. Victoria, B. C.

Call and Inspect
Our beautiful line of New HAND BAGS, all of the most up-to-date patterns, direct from New York. Make your selection early, before the best are gone.
PRICES FROM $2.50 to $10.00.
C. E. REDFERN
GOVERNMENT STREET.

Save the Wrappers
On January 1st our Premium List will be ready. Lots of useful articles, including
Watches, Clocks, Silverware, Brooches, Books, Frames, Pictures, Fountain Pens, Furniture, etc.
to be exchanged for
White Swan Soap
WRAPPERS
N.B.—Another Sewing Machine to be given away this month. Every 25 cent purchase entitles you to a coupon.

A NEW DIRECTORY

Of Victoria City and Suburbs Has Been Issued by Henderson Publishing Company.

A directory of Victoria city and its suburbs has been issued by the Henderson Publishing Company for 1905-6. It is the twelfth edition, and includes an improved street and avenue guide, showing a complete index to system of house numbering, a complete street directory, an alphabetically arranged list of business firms and companies, professional men and private citizens. Copies will be distributed among the subscribers without delay.

In the preface, a rather interesting statement is made regarding the progress of the city during the past year. It reads in part as follows: "In our directory of 1904 were to be found 8,179 individual names; the present book contains 8,351 individual names and 1,043 firms and corporations, thus giving an increase of 172, exclusive of Chinese, over the previous year. Of the 9,394 addresses given in the alphabetic section, only 4,300 are the same as they appeared in our last issue."

In explanation of the delay in the issuance of this edition it is stated that the publishers did not feel justified in issuing a book while the city council had under consideration a by-law to change about one hundred of the street names.

The new book is bound in the usual substantial and attractive style, is compactly and conveniently compiled, and, on the whole, is a credit to the Henderson Co.

Are famed for their cut and fit, as well as for their uniform excellence of material.
Whether for yourself, or for a gift, you know you have the best if you buy
"PERRIN" KID GLOVES.
Sold by leading dealers everywhere

—The British barque Lord Templetown has finished loading at the Hastings mill, and is ready for sea. She has cargo for Sydney, Australia.

Builders' Hardware
AND
General Hardware
THE HICKMAN TYE HARDWARE CO., LD.
32 and 34 Yates Street, Victoria, B. C.
P.O. DRAWER 613. TELEPHONE 59.

Wisdom in November Brings Joy in December
You know the SPECIAL GIFT BOOK you wish to present to your FRIEND at CHRISTMAS. . . We may have it in stock, if not we can IMPORT it for you in time if you place the ORDER with us NOW. . . . . .
T. N. Hibben & Co.
69-71 GOVERNMENT STREET.

David Spencer Ltd.
WESTERN CANADA'S BIG STORE
The Largest Purchase of
Ladies' Fall Waists
Ever Shipped to British Columbia
These Shirt Waists were purchased at a discount that will enable us to sell regular $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50 values for . . . .
$1.75
All new and the best selling styles of the season. One hundred dozen of these Waists will be placed on sale Monday. In the lot are the following:—
Alpacas, flannels, cashmeres, Panama cloths, fancy mohairs, mohair, albatross, etc.
Plain alpacas, one solid mass of pleats, value $3.50--Colors brown, navy and black. Monday $1.75.
French flannel, pleated yoke effect with fancy braid buttons. Colors brown, white and red. Value $3.50, Monday $1.75.
Panama cloth, cluster tucks, yoke front and back. Value $3.00, Monday $1.75
Fancy black and white lustre, front trimmed medallions and tucking. Value $3.00. Monday $1.75.
Fancy mohair surplice effect with chenille ornaments, front and back tucked, brown black and navy. Value, $3.50, Monday $1.75
Heavy Panama cloths, one mass of tucking in front, cluster tucks at back. Value $3.00 Monday $1.75
Alpaca waists in black, tucked front and back. Value $2.50, Monday $1.75
Albatross waists in grey, blue and fawn, Value $2.50, Monday $1.75
Many Other Styles in Broken Assortments
SEQUIN ROBES
We will offer for sale Monday 14 handsome Sequin Robes at following prices—
Black—
One at $25 for $12.50
One at 40 for 17.50
one at 65 for 22.50
One at 55 for 25
One at 50 for 25
Cream—
One at $25.00 for $12.50
One at 50 for 22.50
Two at 40 for 17.50
One at 60 for 37.00
One at 45 for 22 50
Two at 40 for 22 50
One at 50 for 25

CONDITIONS IN ATLIN.

This Summer's Output Materially Exceeds That of Previous Year—The Total Figures.

James Lipscombe, an erstwhile Victorian and for the past four years Atlin agent for the White Pass & Yukon railway, arrived from the North last evening for the purpose of wintering in Victoria. He announces that, while there have not been as many individual miners at work in Atlin this season, the district has enjoyed more prosperity than in previous years. This is evidenced by a comparison of the total gold output of the last two summers which, he says, shows a difference of no less than $50,000 in favor of the past year. In 1904 the figure was $400,000, while that of 1905 approximates $450,000.

Most of the large hydraulic companies, according to Mr. Lipscombe, have done exceptionally well, and he instanced the McKee Creek Company, managed by F. T. Hahnshaw; the Pine Creek Power Company, directed by J. M. Ruffner; and the French Company, the most important concern operating on Boulder creek. The properties located on the latter stream did not achieve as good results as heretofore for some mysterious reason.

One of the most interesting innovations of the season was the installation of a steam shovel, the first in the country, on Spruce creek, by a company in which Messrs. Bromley and Fetherstonehaugh are interested. Several individual miners had been bought out in order to increase the scope of the plant. It had operated throughout the summer months, and, it was generally understood, the results were sufficiently substantial to satisfy all directly concerned.

Referring to the work of the individual miners, Mr. Lipscombe remarked that, proportionately, they were still taking out the most gold. There were comparatively few to be found on the creeks now, however, the majority having given place to hydraulic concerns. The reports continually circulated to the effect that these companies were driving the miners from the district was ridiculous. Individuals holding claims were accorded every protection. Only when they found that the profits were being more and more consumed in the cost of operation did they endeavor, voluntarily, to dispose of their claims. To this was to be attributed the fact that miners were gradually being superseded by hydraulic companies.

Mr. Lipscombe claims that the Atlin district has materially advanced during the past year, and predicts a further step in the same direction during the forthcoming season. He says prominent American capitalists have had their representatives on the ground all through the summer, and, though they haven't made any public statement of their intentions, it is generally thought that extensive investment is contemplated.

With regard to railway matters, Mr. Lipscombe states that, as far as the White Pass & Yukon is concerned, it has been gratifyingly successful. More freight has been handled than ever before, and he believes that the service has given satisfaction to all patrons. Practically all the outgoing goods stocked in warehouses of Atlin and other northern points was cleared before the closing of navigation made its removal impossible. In previous years considerable freight has been left over, so that such a result demonstrates that there has been an improvement in transportation facilities.

Mr. Lipscombe is registered at the Driard.

Cartridges
The World's Best
Eley's Smokeless, Kynock Smokeless, Curtis & Harvey's Amberite, Dupont, Etc., Etc.
TO BE OBTAINED AT
John Barnsley & Co.
115 Government Street.
GUNS REPAIRED

All up-to date conveniences for the traveling public are found on the "North Coast Limited" train of the Northern Pacific.

Sudden Sickness

Demands immediate attention. Summons your physician at once. When he has written the prescription bring or send it with all haste to our store. We will dispense it, using the purest drugs, and giving you just what the doctor orders.

OPEN ALL NIGHT.

Cyrus H. Bowes,

CHEMIST.

98 Government St., Near Yates St.

More value than ever

A DWELLING

In good order and condition, containing 6 rooms, bath and pantry, cellar and outbuildings.

Lot 50 x 140

Good residential district, close to car line.

$1,700.00

On terms to suit.

Particulars on application.

P. R. BROWN, LD.

30 BROAD ST.

Phone 1076. P. O. Box 428.

MUMMS

CHAMPAGNE.

PITHER & LEISER

Sole Agents.

380

BARGAIN DAYS!

Friday and Saturday

For this week we offer our entire stock of

Autoharps

At $2.50 each

This includes Autoharps that sell regularly at $3.50, $4.50, $5.50 and $6.50.

See our window for display.

M. W. Waitt & Co. Ld

41 GOVERNMENT ST.

Building Lots

FOR SALE

HOUSE BUILT ON THE INSTALMENT PLAN.

D. H. Bale,

CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER,

ELFORD STREET.

—The Young Housekeeper's Table China.—Going to be married soon? Yes. Then you will need a dinner service as part of the housekeeping equipment—that's certain! We are showing some splendid values in the most fascinating choice of designs. Come and look them over. Weiler Bros

TO LET

HANDSOME RESIDENCE

With seven rooms, hot and cold water, sewer, electric light, fruit trees, enamel bath, pantry and woodshed, etc. All newly papered and painted inside and out, within two minutes of the

HIGH SCHOOL.

SPLENDID SITUATION.

Moderate Rent.

GRANT & CONYERS

NO. 2 VIEW STREET,

Opposite Entrance to Driard Hotel.

CITY NEWS IN BRIEF

SPECIAL SALES

TOILET GOODS—Combs, Brushes, Skin Tonics, Perfumes, etc.

B. C. DRUG STORE

Tel. 356. 27 Johnson Street.

J. TEAGUE, Proprietor.

—Send the bride something in china. There is nothing you can buy for a modest sum, that carries with it the power of attraction and the evidences of good taste—as does a bit of china—or glass. So many small priced things are artistic. Try to think of anything else for say, a couple of dollars, that is suitable for a wedding present, and you must confess they are either insignificant or coarse. Make it even five dollars—almost the same result. Come in and see what our new fall importations disclose. You'll say they're marvellous. We think they're great ourselves. Weiler Bros.

RUPTURE

Heard's appliances for all forms of Rupture in men, women and children are guaranteed and endorsed by physicians everywhere.

OFFICE, 76 YATES ST., UP-STAIRS.

—Take in supply of "SLAB WOOD" before the wet weather sets in. To be had at Lemon, Gonnason & Co.'s mills. Telephone 77. Prompt delivery.

Lever's Y-Z (Wise Head) Disinfectant Soap Powder is better than other soap powders, as it also acts as a disinfectant.

—Judge F. McB. Young has returned to Nanaimo on a visit from Atlin.

—A dance will be given Friday evening, November 17th, at the Labor hall by the permanent guests of the Queen's hotel, who have formed a social club. A good time is expected.

—Mrs. Geo. Harrison, who resided at the corner of Davis and Bridge streets, was found dead in her bed early this morning by her husband, when he returned home from work. To all appearances death was due to natural causes. An inquest, however, will be held over the body at 4 o'clock this afternoon.

—"Rev. Father Dorval, of Victoria, is the guest of Rev. Father Roy," says the Vernon News. "Father Dorval has spent some time in Los Angeles, Cal., but prefers the climate of British Columbia, and is particularly pleased with what he has seen of the Okanagan. He will preach in the Roman Catholic church Sunday next at the usual hour."

—The First Presbyterian church choir will give a Scotch concert in Semple's hall, Victoria West, on Tuesday evening, the 28th inst., under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid Society of St. Paul's Presbyterian church. The choir had been requested to repeat the Hallowe'en concert, but have decided to give an entirely new programme. Further particulars will be announced at a later date.

—"Charles Kurtz was this morning admitted to bail in the sum of $400," says Thursday's Vancouver Province. "W. J. Bowser, K. C., who is defending Kurtz, stated that the requisite bail bonds would be subscribed to this afternoon, and that the man would be at liberty before night. It is understood that Mrs. David, who was also arrested in the diamond case, will assist in furnishing the bail. Prior to being granted bail, Kurtz elected for a jury trial on the charge of having stolen a second-hand bicycle, which was found by the police in his room at Mrs. David's house on Eveleigh street."

—The Lieut.-Governor, Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, regrets that, owing to the condition of the weather and the lateness of the hour, it will not be possible for him to take the chair at the lecture to be given by Dr. M. A. Mathews, of Seattle, at the Metropolitan Methodist church on Monday night. Rev. G. K. B. Adams will preside, and the address, entitled "A Four Square Girl," will be delivered by Dr. Mathews, who is reputed to be one of the best speakers on the Pacific coast. The doors will be opened at 7.30 o'clock, and the lecture will commence at 8. The league are not making any charge for admission as they wish to give all an opportunity of hearing Dr. Mathews. A collection will be taken to defray expenses.

—News is brought from the north by the Vancouver steamer Camosun that a deckhand, whose name is so far unknown, committed suicide on Saturday by jumping overboard off the steamer Tees, after leaving Namu. The man, who was supposed to have been suffering from drink, showed peculiarities after leaving Vancouver, which prompted the crew to watch his actions closely, but he apparently recovered in a day or so after leaving port and vigilance was relaxed. At Namu he was around doing his work with the rest of the men, and was on board when the Tees sailed, but an hour or two later he could not be found, and the only suggestion is that he jumped overboard and was drowned. The Tees is expected to reach Vancouver to-night.

For solid comfort, travel by the Northern Pacific's swell train, "The North Coast Limited."

—The new mission hall of the W. C. T. U. will soon be ready for occupancy, and the board of management expects to move in as early as possible. The new mission is located in the old Edison theatre on Yates street.

—Mayor Coburn, of Ladysmith, when in Nanaimo on Friday, stated that the plant of the Haslam sawmill will be in operation again within a week. The company is very busy and the mill is required to fill the orders for lumber.

—The ladies of St. Andrew's Presbyterian church will hold an "at home" in the church parlors on Tuesday afternoon and evening, the 14th. Special features of the "at home" will be a sale of doilies and other pretty and useful articles suitable for Christmas gifts.

—This morning Capt. Michel delivered a lecture on the "Crimean War" before members of the cadet corps at the drill hall. It was listened to with attention and proved very interesting and instructive. Capt. Lawrence thanked the speaker on behalf of the company.

—At the meeting of the city council Monday night Ald. Oddy will introduce a motion that the city engineer be ordered to begin at once on the proposed extension of Birdcage Walk. Also that the city shall require vacant possession of the expropriated property by November 30th.

—F. E. Baldwin and little five-year-old Bessie Clayton, whom he was charged with kidnapping, were taken back to Chehalis, Wash., last night by Sheriff Urquhart, who came to Victoria for this purpose. Young Baldwin agreed to return without extradition papers, and the trio left on the Princess Beatrice.

—Steamer Queen City, which sailed for West Coast ports last night, had a full cargo, the bulk of which was lumber. The vessel on her present voyage will proceed as far as Quatsino, and on her return should have some news regarding the sealing schooner Pawn if that vessel has yet reached the Vancouver Island coast from Behring sea.

—Capt. Sears, who has the contract for the carrying of miners from Nanaimo to Protection island and vice versa, is in the city to-day. He says as a result of this new arrangement the output of the mine can be increased. Heretofore the miners used No. 1 shaft for entering and taking their exit from the mine, and this involved a waste of time amounting to one hour and a half per day. Now No. 1 shaft can be used exclusively for the working of the coal.

—The musical festival which will be held in Victoria on December 7th and 8th gives promise of being a decided success. It has been proposed to hold the singing contest between the public school children at this time. Sir Henri Joly has agreed to accept the presidency, and His Worship Mayor Barnard the vice-presidency of the festival. Already many of the prominent people of the city are enrolled on the patron's list. It is expected that there will be a large sale of tickets.

—A meeting of the Teachers' Institute was held last night. The teachers discussed the subject of drawing, and Mr. Binns gave a short account of the system as used in England. He favored the teachers taking a course in drawing, and thought that the school board would be willing to provide an efficient teacher for such as are not fully qualified. A number favored the appointment of a supervisor. Others, however, thought that there was no occasion for such a person, and a great many did not like the drawing book in use, favoring more drawing from objects rather than making copies of drawings. A very pleasant time was spent, and the subject will be taken up again at the next meeting of the Institute.

—Work has already commenced on the extension of the local sewerage system. The route of the proposed additions and the districts to be immediately benefited were outlined in these columns at some length a week or so ago. When the undertaking is completed the Spring Ridge and Oak Bay sections will be sewered. The estimated expenditure in carrying the undertaking through approximates $80,000. A start has been made in the neighborhood of the cemetery, where 40 men are employed in excavating. This force will be increased from time to time, the object being to push the operations forward as rapidly as possible. Work will be continued until inclement weather interfers with progress. Early in the spring another start will be made, and City Engineer Topp expects to be able to announce the satisfactory completion of the work before the new year is far advanced.

TIREDNESS MEANS DANGER!

Indicates Faulty Blood and Wornout Nerves—Build Up, or Total Collapse Will Surely Follow.

When you're tired all day, bothered by trifles, exhausted with nervousness, be sure there is something wrong.

You need bracing up, need more nourishment in the blood, need a powerful medicine to vitalize the nerves and distribute force and stay power to all over-worked organs.

The most marvelous success is Ferrozone, a nourishment tonic so scientific as to be the admiration of every physician. Ferrozone performs wonders for people in poor health; it acts directly on the blood, enriching it with strength and new life that is at once dispatched to all parts of the body. Ferrozone feeds the nerves and vital energies, supplies force, determination and joyous, buoyant spirits.

A case where there was lassitude and lack of strength is told by Mr. David Brown, of post-office box No. 30, Beeton, Ont.: "About a year ago my health commenced to fail. My hands and feet seemed always cold. I felt worn-out and exhausted, weak as a little child. My face twitched. My limbs and arms commenced to lose their sense of feeling and finally my left side was perfectly numb. All my color left. My appetite ran down. Ferrozone was the first to give me any help. I improved with it very quickly. It toned up the blood and started circulation, so that the numbness was perfectly cured by Ferrozone, and gradually disappeared. My condition was perfectly cured by Ferrozone, and I have been well ever since. (Signed) "David Brown."

SPECIAL NOTICE.—To get satisfactory results be sure you get Ferrozone only. Fifty cents per box or six boxes for $2.50, at all dealers, or N. C. Polson & Co., Kingston, Ont., and Hartford, Conn., U. S.

—Tug Lorne will to-day tow the ship Criffel from the Royal Roads to Chemainus.

—F. Carne, grocer, Yates street, expects to soon remove to the old Westside building on Government street.

—A benefit social dance will be given by the Companions of the Forest in Sir William Wallace hall on Thursday, November 16th.

—A special sailors' and sealers' service will be held at the First Presbyterian church to-morrow evening. Dr. Campbell will give an appropriate address, and an excellent programme of music will be rendered by the choir.

—There was a large attendance at the social entertainment given yesterday afternoon at the Aged Women's Home in aid of the funds of that institution. It was held under the auspices of the Ladies' Aid of the First Presbyterian church, and proved a splendid success.

—Having disposed of his second-hand store on Douglas street, opposite the city hall, Mr. G. A. D. Flitton will be pleased to meet all his customers at his store, 53 Douglas street, Balmoral block. Your attention is called to the snaps in his advertisement, which appears in this issue.

—The Vancouver papers say that Capt. Hackett will lead another expedition to Cocos Island to hunt for the elusive millions that have already escaped the diligent search of an hundred eager hunters. Talk about men of little faith, is it not possible for some people to have too much of that good thing.

LIMIT OF HUMAN AGONY

Is often reached with corns. Foolish, because Putnam's Corn Extractor cures in twenty-four hours. Don't put off—get "Putnam's" to-day. Fifty years in use—Painless and sure.

—In the Metropolitan Methodist church to-morrow morning the pastor will deliver the sixth sermon on the Lord's Prayer, "Our Daily Bread." In the evening the sermon will be for young men. In addition to a good musical programme by the choir, hymn sheets will be used, and the glory song, "The Roll Call," and "The Sweet By-and-By" will be sung as choruses by the congregation.

—The funeral of Richard Austin Williams took place yesterday afternoon from the residence of Mrs. J. Moore, No. 14 Chamber street, at 2.15, and at 2.30 o'clock at the St. Barnabas' church. Religious services were conducted by Rev. E. G. Miller at the church and grave. The following acted as pallbearers: W. Bassett, F. Carne, G. Gowen, H. A. Porter, B. Oldershaw and F. Keown.

—Public worship will be held at the Congregational church to-morrow at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m. Rev. Hermon A. Carson, B.A., will conduct both services. The subject of the morning will be, "Peter Called to Account and the Formation of the First Gentile Church"; evening, "What Is Success?" an effort to help young people to live contentedly and successfully. Sunday school and Bible classes at 2.30 p. m. Y. P. S. C. E. Society at 8.15 p. m. Strangers and visitors cordially welcomed.

—Members of Victoria West Lodge, No. 29, I. O. G. T., held their regular meeting in Semple's hall on Wednesday evening, when the following officers were installed by Lodge Deputy B. Lewis: P. C. T., Sister Hardy; C. T., Sister S. Lewis; V. T., Sister M. Vosper; secretary, Brother Wilkinson; F. S., Brother A. Semple; treasurer, Sister Young; marshal, Brother Andrews; chaplain, Sister L. Vosper; guard, Brother Willard; sentinel, Brother Waller. It is the intention to hold an "at home" in the near future, while the Juvenile Temple will entertain their friends on the 22nd of the month. Other matters of special interest followed, after which the meeting adjourned.

CONSTITUTIONAL CURE FOR CANCER

Painless. Can be used in your own home without any one knowing it. Send 6 cents (stamps) for particulars.

D. V. Stott & Jury, Bowmanville, Ont.

BAILIFF AND SHERIFF.

Dispute Concerning Seizure of Premises Fitted Up for S. G. Henderson.

In the County court this morning before Judge Lampman the principal features of a very interesting case were ventilated. A writ of attachment was issued a few weeks ago by which Sheriff Richards, on behalf of certain creditors, seized goods belonging to S. G. Henderson. He attempted to enter the premises on the corner of Government and Broughton streets, which had been fitted up for Mr. Henderson as a clothing store.

The sheriff found Hinkson Siddall, bailiff, in possession, the latter having seized to satisfy a claim for rent extending over three or four months. The bailiff would not allow the sheriff to enter, and even after a sale had been held by the bailiff the premises were not allowed to be occupied by the sheriff.

The reasons were all explained in court this morning when H. D. Twigg, representing the sheriff, sought an order from the court to enable the officer to go in and make his seizure. R. T. Elliott, representing the owners, explained that the trouble about the whole matter was that there were mirrors and other fixtures which he held could not be classified as movable. If the sheriff were allowed to take possession of the premises these articles would be included among those seized. The owners then might be held liable under a mechanics' lien for the work involved in putting these in place. Against this his clients were taking precautions. He was agreeable to deliver the movable furniture over to the sheriff but nothing more.

It was finally agreed that the sheriff should be permitted to take possession of those articles in the premises about which there was no dispute. All other articles were to be left so as to enable argument being heard concerning them.

—We have an interesting story to tell you about the new French china dinner sets just arrived. We'll let you judge of the quality and prettiness of the patterns when you call—the range is—well! Come and see for yourself. Weiler Bros.

Swift MacNeill, who is regarded as the champion questioner of the British House of Commons, is a barrister by profession. Parliament is his hobby, but he also has a mania for collecting old plate and china.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS

GENUINE HALF PRICE SALE

Every article in the store will be sold POSITIVELY AT HALF THE REGULAR MARKED PRICE until the entire stock is cleared off.

Stevens & Jenkins

84 DOUGLAS ST.

A VERSATILE ENTERTAINMENT IS THE

COLUMBIA GRAPHOPHONE

It will Sing, Talk, Laugh. It will play all kinds of music or tell a funny story.

A handsome cabinet machine that will play all sizes of disc records, only $15.00.

FLETCHER BROS.

SOLE AGENTS FOR B. C.

STAMMERERS

We treat the cause, not simply the habit, and therefore produce natural speech. Write for particulars. The Dr. ARNOTT INSTITUTE, BERLIN, ONT.

ENJOYED VISIT.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson and Party Left Last Evening After Spending Pleasant Day.

Hon. H. R. Emmerson, the minister of railways and canals, and the party accompanying him, left last evening for Seattle.

The minister and those who accompanied him spent a very pleasant day in Victoria. They were charmed with the drive about the city in the tally-ho. During the afternoon the minister was kept busy receiving numerous callers, which included many former residents of New Brunswick who were acquainted with him.

Hon. Mr. Emmerson and the gentlemen of his party were entertained at lunch at the Pacific Club by C. H. Lugrin. The other guests were Hon. Senator Templeman, George Riley, M. P., R. L. Drury, M. P. P., R. H. McMicking, president of the Liberal Association, C. J. V. Spratt, president of the Young Men's Liberal Club, and Elliott S. Rowe and J. D. Kingham.

SIX YEARS' IMPRISONMENT.

Sentence of E. G. Cunliffe, Former Employee of Express Company.

(Associated Press.)

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 11.—Edward G. Cunliffe, the Adams Express robber, was today sentenced to six years in the Western penitentiary. Cunliffe was sentenced pr[illegible]

THE PRESENT CENTER OF VICTORIA IS

Challoner & Mitchell,

47-49 Government St.

FROM WHENCE RADIATE GIFTS TO ALL HOMES

Copyright D. A. 379.

SATURDAY'S BARGAIN

NEW SMYRNA FIGS

A 1½ lb. Box FOR 15c

DIXI H. ROSS & CO.

CASH GROCERS.

111 GOVERNMENT STREET

DON'T WORRY

About your Lace Curtains. We have the experience and the secret for washing them. Send us your address. Good service guaranteed by the

Standard Steam Laundry Co.

PHONE [illegible]

Just as Good as Money

Bring your old rubbers, broken stoves, coal oil cans, sacks, bottles, copper and brass to

B. AARONSON,

30 STORE STREET,

[illegible] Highest Cash Price.

CLEARANCE SALE

I Should Say So

3,000 More Pairs of Boots and Shoes Go On Sale To-Day--Saturday

60 pairs	Men's Box Calf Lace Boots.	Regular, $2.50.	Now,	$2 00
30 do.	Men's Box Calf Lace Boots.	Regular, $4.00.	Now,	3 00
60 do.	Men's Dongola Lace Boots.	Regular, $2.50.	Now,	1 75
120 do.	Youths' Boots.	Regular, $1.25:	Now,	75
60 do.	Youths' Lace Boots,	- - - -	-	50
30 do	Ladies' Fancy Slippers,	Regular, $2.00. -	Now,	75
90 do	Ladies' Dongola Lace Boots.	Regular, $3.00.	Now,	1 75
120 do	Children's Boots, sizes 5 to 11;	75c - -		50
45 do	Men's Standard Lace, screw	- - - -		1 25

Every Pair of Shoes reduced. We don't have a clearance very often but when we do we mean business

James Maynard 85 Douglas Street Odd Fellows' Block

SATURDAY EVENING

Ramsay New Biscuits

10c Per Lb.

MOWAT'S GROCERY, 77 Yates St.

"Arizona," which is announced as the attraction at the Victoria theatre tonight, promises to be one of the dramatic treats of the season. It gives a picture of life at a frontier army post in the territory from which its name is taken. Whether taken as a whole or in part, "Arizona" holds the attention of both the casual playgoer and the one who wishes to go deeper into the story of the passion of life. The characters are such that the soldier, the cowboy and the woman, one after another, occupy the principal place. The force of the characters and the excellence of the situations are backed up by dialogue which is always brisk, as the talk of the West should be, and which has a lightness now, or a sombreness then, that it is as distinct as the mountains and the shadows that form the background of the scenes.

The advance sale of seats has been good and there promises to be a large audience present when the curtain is rung up.

Watson's Theatre.

The Watson stock company has made a tremendous hit with its two plays this week. "Carmen" during the first half of the week was a most interesting novelty, cleverly played, and it pleased enormous crowds. David Belasco's great labor drama, "Capital and Labor," has been running since Thursday night, and a stronger or more interesting play has never been presented by the Watson stock company. Last night the order of Eagles turned out in force as the guests of Manager Watson and witnessed the piece. Nearly every member of the Watson stock company is an Eagle, even the ladies being represented, Miss Keane being an honorary member of the order.

To-night the last performance of "Capital and Labor" will be given. The officers of the Victoria Trades and Labor Council have been invited and are expected to attend the performance in a body.

Starting on Monday night, another new and interesting play will be presented. Joaquim Miller's famous drama of the great west, "The Danites," depicting certain phases of Mormon life, being the bill. The play is filled to the brim with good, whole-souled Western comedy; the characters are most picturesque and cleverly drawn. There is any amount of stirring action.

The Vancouver News-Advertiser under date of August 25th has the following to say: "The popular Watson company certainly proved its versatility last night with an almost faultless production of Joaquim Miller's great play 'The Danites,' and long before the curtain went up on the first act the people's theatre was packed to the doors. 'The Danites' is a Western play, the action taking place in a mining camp in the early days of California. The characters are all rough, uncouth miners with the exception of the 'school ma'rm' and 'Billy Piper.' The performance last night was one of the best this clever company has ever given here of any play. Everything went smoothly; the climaxes were worked with a vim and dash that brought the curtain down each time on the wildest enthusiasm."

"The Danites" will run the first half of the week with the usual Wednesday matinee. Starting on Thursday night a big double bill will be presented. The one act farce, "My Turn Next," to be followed by the famous English comedy, "David Garrick."

The Grand.

To-night with three performances, commencing at 7.30, 8.30 and 9.30, will close this week's bill at the Grand, the feature of which is that exceedingly clever, novel and amusing parlor acrobatic act of the four Lamonts entitled "The Haunted Room." Besides this act, which is alone worth the admission price, there is the Beauvois trio, in their comedy Indian sketch, introducing the Indian actress, Princess Sequoia; Weston and Ivan, singers and dancers, and Lola Pawn in coon songs. Miss Hughes will sing "In Dear Old Georgia," and there will be the usual moving pictures.

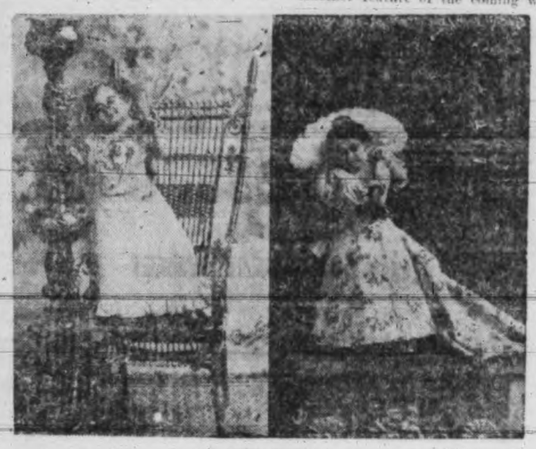
For next week Manager Jamieson announces a big feature in the engagement of Chiquita, the smallest woman in the world, who, in spite of her diminutive size 128 inches, is also a clever little actress. This tiny mite, with her miniature pony turnout, has been the sensation all over the coast, and the Grand will doubtless be taxed to its utmost during the coming week.

Another feature of the coming week's bill will be the appearance of Thomas the Q. T., which is said to be very good. The cast follows: Rastus, Thos. Meegan; Henry Summers, Leon Richman; Lillian Summers, Mabel Wright; scenic, Henry Summers Home; time, morning, Zouboulakis, in a novelty musical act, singing and clay modeling, will also appear, and Miss Ida Russell, comedienne, and an old favorite, is down on the programme.

The illustrated song by Miss Hughes will be "In the Shade of the Old Apple Tree," and the moving pictures are entitled "Around New York in 15 Minutes."

The Savoy.

The programme which has been arranged for the Savoy for the coming week is fully up to any yet presented, and can be favorably compared with any performance which has been given in the city. Although the entire bill has not been changed there are enough new turns to make the show very attractive. The management of the Savoy in their efforts to raise the standard of the vaudeville stage have been compelled to go to a very great expense to secure attractions, and that their efforts are appreciated is shown by the large attendance every evening. The programme will be headed by Monsieur Herbert, a musical artist of European renown, who has made a great hit wherever he has appeared. Following him will be John Fielding, a comedian of the highest order. He is now completing a circuit of the Western states. Herbert Chelsey and company are sketch artists, whose act is sure to please. The Close brothers are acrobats who will perform all the latest and most up to date turns in tumbling that has ever been seen on this coast. Another new soubrette has been secured in the person of Widow Carter, who made a sensation by her singing in San Francisco. Some of the performers who have been held over from last week are Meadows and Lessare, comedy sketch artists; Isabel Potter, soubrette; Edna Murrilla, the Clair sisters, and Edna Huntley.



CHIQUITA,

The Smallest Woman in the World, Who Will Appear at the Grand Next Week.

James E. Zook, mayor of Ballard, must pay $10,000 to Miss Rosenna E. Grover, according to a verdict returned by a Superior court jury at Seattle on Thursday. Miss Grover sued for $25,000 for breach of promise. Mayor Zook's defence was that he had broken the engagement to plaintiff upon the discovery that she was afflicted with pulmonary tuberculosis. The testimony convinced the jury that Zook knew of the girl's affliction at the time he became engaged to her.

"Doesn't it make you nervous to be in the road when an automobile comes along at breakneck speed?" "Yes," answered the suburban dweller. "But I'd rather be in the road than in the machine."—Washington Star.

Chamberlain's

Cough Remedy

The Children's Favorite

—CURES—

Coughs, Colds, Croup and Whooping Cough.

This remedy is famous for its cures over a large part of the civilized world. It can always be depended upon. It contains no opium or other harmful drug and may be given as confidently to a baby as to an adult. Price 25 cts. Large Size, 50 cts.

Sporting News

ASSOCIATION FOOTBALL.

AT WORK POINT.

A match is being played this afternoon between the Victoria United and Garrison teams at Work Point grounds. It commenced at 3 o'clock, and a large crowd of soldiers and civilians has gathered to witness the struggle for supremacy and cheer the opposing teams on to victory.

INTERMEDIATE MATCH.

The North Ward and Capital intermediate teams are trying conclusions this afternoon at Oak Bay. It was called at 3 o'clock, and C. Jasper is acting as referee.

JUNIOR CONTEST.

A junior league game is being played this afternoon between the South Park and Victoria West teams at Oak Bay. It commenced about 2 o'clock and H. Harper is refereeing.

HOCKEY.

PRACTICE GAME.

A practice match is in progress this afternoon between the Victoria College team and the local intermediate eleven. It started at 3 o'clock.

LACROSSE.

VISITING VICTORIA.

W. G. Elliott, a member of the St. Catherines club, which made a futile endeavor to lift the Minto cup this year, is in the city. He is a guest at the Driard hotel.

BOY CONDUCTOR.

Mr. H. E. Darewski, jr., at a sitting of the Penge Petty sessions, asked the magistrates to grant a license authorizing little Max Darewski, aged nine years, to appear at the Crystal Palace on a stated evening, when he would conduct massed bands numbering 5,000 instrumentalists. The occasion, it was explained, would be the annual brass band contest, the principal event being the competition of the 1,000 guinea cup, which was last year won by Hebburn Colliery. In the evening the 136 competing bands will be massed in the orchestra.

The chairman (Mr. A. J. Baker): Has this boy appeared elsewhere?

Mr. Darewski: Oh, yes, sir, at Queen's hall, Albert hall and all over the provinces.

The chairman: Have you ever been refused a licence?

Mr. Darewski: No, sir.

The chairman: Does the boy support his parents, or do they support him?

Mr. Darewski: His parents support him.

The license was granted.

For a child of nine to conduct a band of 5,000 performers is one of the greatest feats ever accomplished. Max Darewski has already conducted Dan Godfrey's, the Kilties', and the Hon. Artillery Company's bands, the latter in the presence of Princess Christian and Princess Victoria at the Royal Botanic Gardens.

Madame Melba was so enraptured with his marvellous compositions that she presented him with an original artist's proof of her portrait, inscribed: "To darling little Max Darewski with fondest love, from Nellie Melba."

Max has just composed a song for the famous "diva" and will present her with it upon her return to England.

DYSPEPTIC

FOOD DOES YOU NO GOOD.

Half the time you're afraid to eat, your tongue is coated, mouth tastes bad, stomach is bloated. If you want to get well, stop using dyspepsia tablets and go to the source of the trouble before it is too late. Strengthen your stomach, cast out the poisons and then digestion and assimilation will be no more.

For your condition the best prescription is Dr. Hamilton's Pills, which are made specially for the stomach, kidneys and liver, no better remedy will ever be devised, for Dr. Hamilton's Pills are perfect. To the overworked organs they give new strength. The general health is built up, and all traces of dyspepsia disappears. Here is proof:

FIVE YEARS OF DYSPEPSIA CURED.

"No one could realize my sufferings from stomach trouble and indigestion. For five years I have not been well. My food did me no good because I couldn't digest or assimilate. My doctor said constipation was at the root of my trouble, so I got Dr. Hamilton's Pills. My appetite improved, pain after eating ceased, and my food digested quickly. I am delighted with the thorough cure I derived from Dr. Hamilton's Pills.

(Signed) "MARTIN E. WALKER

"Bridgewater."

Quick results attend the use of Dr. Hamilton's Pills; this medicine cures all trouble in the stomach and digestive organs by removing the cause. You feel uplifted and strengthened at once. Get Dr. Hamilton's Pills to-day, and refuse any substitute. Price, 25c. per box, or five boxes for $1, at all reliable dealers, or by mail from N. Polson & Co., Hartford, Conn., U. S. A., and Kingston, Ont.

Painless Dentistry

Dentistry in all its branches as nice as can be done in the world, and absolutely free from the SLIGHTEST PAIN. Extracting, filling, fitting of crowns and bridges without pain or discomfort.

Examine work done at the West Dental Parlors and compare with any you have ever seen and then judge for yourself.

Painless, Artistic and Reliable

Are the Watchwords of Our Office.

Consultation and your teeth cleaned free. Full set, $7.50; silver fillings, $1.00 up; gold fillings, $2.00 up; gold crowns, $5.00 up. In fact, all operations as reasonable as cut wateh words can make them.

Remember the address:

The West Dental Parlors

THE IMPERIAL BANK CHAMBERS,

Corner Yates and Government Streets

(Entrance on Yates St.)

Office Hours, 8 a. m. to 6 p. m.; evenings, from 7 to 8.30.

Surface style is like skin-deep beauty—it wears out on short acquaintance

Semi-ready has often been complimented by good judges of tailoring on the style its every garment contained.

The compliments would have turned cold long ago and our business faded with them, if Semi-ready style was not built on the firm foundation of the best tailoring and guaranteed materials.

Get style in your clothes by all means—but get it so it will last.

The Semi-ready label is not only a guarantee of style, but also of shape-retention and lasting wear.

518

Semi-ready Tailoring

B. WILLIAMS & CO.,

Sole Agents, Victoria, B. C.

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For good, imported, domestic and local cigars and tobacco, also headquarters for all Athletic Sports.

COR. GOV. AND TROUNCE AVE. 'PHONE ...

Dug. Munro and Billie West

PROPRIETORS.

Bulbs! Bulbs!

Now is the time for fall planting. We have for sale, cheap, a large quantity of choice bulbs of all varieties.

CALL AND SEE THEM.

Royal Nursery, 207 Fort St

Callow & Johnston, Props.

(DODDS' OLD NURSERY.)

The Seamen's Institute

12 LANGLEY STREET.

Free reading room for seamen and seafaring men. Open daily from 10 a. m. to ...

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.

In the Matter of the Estate of Sarah Sutton, Deceased.

Notice is hereby given on behalf of William John Sutton and Fannie Keyworth Sutton, the Executors named in the last will and testament of the said deceased, who lived at Victoria, British Columbia, that all creditors and others having claims against the estate of the said deceased are required, on or before the 14th day of November, 1905, to send by post prepaid or deliver to the undersigned their Christian and surnames, addresses and descriptions, the full particulars of their claims, the statement of their accounts duly verified, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them.

And further take notice that after such last mentioned date the said Executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice, and that the said Executors will not be liable for the said assets or any part thereof to any person or persons of whose claims notice shall not have been received by them at the time of such distribution.

Dated at Victoria, B. C., this 11th day of October, 1905.

ROBERTSON & ROBERTSON,

Of No. 32 Langley Street, Victoria, B. C., Solicitors for the Said Executors.

RE ISABEL J. ASKEW, DECEASED.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having any claims against the estate of Isabel Julia Askew, late of Victoria, B. C., widow, who died on 12th October, 1905, and whose will was proved in the Supreme Court of British Columbia on 3rd November, 1905, by George F. Askew and Henry Hulbert, the executors therein named, are hereby required to send particulars of their claims to the undersigned solicitors for the executors on or before the 9th February, 1906, after which date the executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have had notice.

All persons indebted to the deceased are requested to pay the amount of their indebtedness to the undersigned forthwith.

Dated 8th November, 1905.

CREASE & CREASE,

Victoria, B. C.

"LAND REGISTRY ACT."

In the Matter of an Application for a Duplicate Certificate of Title to Lot 138, Block X., Hillside Extension of the Work Estate (Map 152), Victoria City.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention, at the expiration of one month from the first publication hereof, to issue a duplicate of the Certificate of Title to the above and issued to Ole Christian Mathisen on the 21st day of April, 1892, and numbered 1384a.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar-General.

Land Registry Office,

Victoria, B. C., 18th September, 1905.

Atlantic Steamship Agency

Allan, American, Anchor, Atlantic Transport, Canadian Pacific, Cunard, Dominion, French, Hamburg-American, North German Lloyd, Red Star, White Star. For full information apply to

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

86 GOVERNMENT ST., VICTORIA, B. C.

"COMPANIES ACT, 1897."

Canada:

Province of British Columbia.

No. 307.

This is to certify that "The Toronto General Trusts Corporation" is authorized and licensed to carry on business within the Province of British Columbia, and to carry out or effect all or any of the objects of the Company to which the legislative authority of the Legislature of British Columbia extends.

The head office of the Company is situate at the City of Toronto, in the Province of Ontario.

The amount of the capital of the Company is one million dollars, divided into ten thousand shares of one hundred dollars each.

The head office of the Company in this Province is situate at Victoria, and E. Dallas Helmcken, K. C., whose address is Victoria, is the attorney for the Company.

Given under my hand and seal of office at Victoria, Province of British Columbia, this 4th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and five.

(L.S.) S. Y. WOOTTON,

Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The objects for which the Corporation has been established and licensed are:

To take, receive and hold all estates and property, real and personal, which may be granted, committed, transferred or conveyed to them with their consent upon any trust or trusts whatsoever (not contrary to law) at any time or times by any person or persons, body or bodies corporate, or by any Court of the Province of Ontario, and to administer, fulfil and discharge the duties of such trusts for such remuneration as may be agreed on; and they are also authorized to act generally as agents or attorneys for the transaction of business, the management of estates, the collection of rent, interests, dividends, mortgages, bonds, bills, notes and securities for money; and also to act as agent for the purpose of issuing or countersigning the certificates of stock, bonds or other obligation of any corporation, association, municipality, and to receive and manage any sinking fund therefor, on such terms as may be agreed upon. The said Company are also authorized to accept and execute the offices of executor, administrator, trustee, receiver, assignee (other than under any Act relating to insolvency), guardian of any minor, or of committee of any lunatic. To grant and sell terminable and life annuities. To invest the proceeds of the sale of annuities and all moneys of the Company other than their capital reserve or accumulated profits, and all moneys entrusted to them for investment upon the security of or in the purchase of annuities, mortgages upon freehold lands in the Province of Ontario, and debentures of municipalities in Ontario, and all securities in which trustees are by law authorized to invest trust moneys, and to guarantee any investments made by them as agents or otherwise, provided that nothing herein shall be held either to restrict or to extend the powers of the Company as trustees or agents under the terms of any trust or agents that may be conferred upon them. To sell, pledge or mortgage any mortgage or other security or any real or personal property held by the Company and to execute all requisite conveyances in respect thereof. To act as a safe deposit company, and to receive and store for safe keeping all kinds of securities and personal property, and to rent spaces or compartments for the storage of securities and personal property, and to enter into all legal contracts for regulating the terms and conditions upon which said business shall be carried on. To accept the duty of and act generally in the winding up of estates, partnerships, companies and corporations, and for all such services and duties to charge, collect and receive all proper remuneration, legal, usual and customary costs, charges and expenses.

The Stages of the Preliminary Mail and Passenger Service of

THE WHITE PASS AND YUKON ROUTE

Now operating between White Horse and Dawson, will be superseded by the regular sleighs about December 1st. For information apply to the

GENERAL FREIGHT AND PASSENGER AGENT,

Vancouver, B. C.

Oceanic S.S. Co. HAWAII, SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND AND SYDNEY. DIRECT LINE TO SAMOA.

S. S. MARIPOSA, for Tahiti, Nov. 22.

S. S. SIERRA, for Auckland, Sydney, 2 p. m., Thursday, Nov. 23.

H. WILLIAMS & BROS. CO., Agts., Ticket Office, 648 Market St. Freight Office, 327 Market St., Pier No. 7, Pacific St.

R. P. RITHET & CO., LTD., Victoria.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTH-WEST HOMESTEAD REGULATIONS.

Any even numbered section of Dominion Lands in Manitoba or the Northwest Provinces, excepting 8 and 26, not reserved, may be homesteaded upon by any person who is the sole head of a family, or any male over 18 years of age, to the extent of one-quarter section, of 160 acres, more or less.

Entry may be made personally at the local land office for the district in which the land to be taken is situated, or if the homesteader desires, he may, on application to the Minister of the Interior, Ottawa, or the Commissioner of Immigration, Winnipeg, or the local agent for the district in which the land is situate, receive authority for some one to make entry for him.

HOMESTEAD DUTIES: A settler who has been granted an entry for a homestead is required to perform the conditions connected therewith under one of the following plans:

(1) At least six months' residence upon and cultivation of the land in each year during the term of three years.

(2) If the father (or mother, if the father is deceased) of any person who is eligible to make a homestead entry under the provisions of this Act, resides upon a farm in the vicinity of the land entered for by such person as a homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence prior to obtaining patent may be satisfied by such person residing with the father or mother.

(3) If the settler has his permanent residence upon farming land owned by him in the vicinity of his homestead, the requirements of this Act as to residence may be satisfied by residence upon the said land.

APPLICATION FOR PATENT should be made at the end of three years, before the Local Agent, Sub-Agent or the Homestead Inspector.

Before making application for patent the settler must give six months' notice in writing to the Commissioner of Dominion Lands at Ottawa, of his intention to do so.

SYNOPSIS OF CANADIAN NORTHWEST MINING REGULATIONS.

Coal.—Coal lands may be purchased at $10 per acre for soft coal and $20 for anthracite. Not more than 320 acres can be acquired by one individual or company. Royalty at the rate of ten cents per ton of 2,000 pounds shall be collected on the gross output.

Quartz.—A free miner's certificate is granted upon payment in advance of $7.50 per annum for an individual, and from $50 to $100 per annum for a company according to capital.

A free miner, having discovered mineral in place, may locate a claim 1,500x1,500 feet.

The fee for recording a claim is $5.

At least $100 must be expended on the claim each year or paid to the mining recorder in lieu thereof. When $500 has been expended or paid, the locator may, upon having a survey made, and upon complying with other requirements, purchase the land at $1 an acre.

The patent provides for the payment of a royalty of 2½ per cent. on the sales.

PLACER mining claims generally are 100 feet square; entry fee $5, renewable yearly.

A free miner may obtain two leases to dredge for gold of five miles each for a term of twenty years, renewable at the discretion of the Minister of the Interior.

The lessee shall have a dredge in operation within one season from the date of the lease for each five miles. Rental, $10 per annum for each mile of river leased. Royalty at the rate of 2½ per cent. collected on the output after it exceeds $10,000.

W. W. CORY,

Deputy of the Minister of the Interior.

LICENSE TO AN EXTRA-PROVINCIAL

Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway

TIME TABLE NO. 57—EFFECTIVE SATURDAY, OCTOBER 21st, 1905.

Northbound. Leave.	Daily.	Southbound. Arrive.
	A.M.	P.M.
Victoria	9.00	12.06
		A.M.
Shawnigan Lake	10.20	10.46
Duncans	11.00	10.02
Chemainus	11.32	9.30
Ladysmith	11.52	9.10
Nanaimo	12.35	8.20
Ar. Wellington	12.53	Lv. 8.00

Northbound. Leave.	Sat., Sun. & Wed.	Southbound. Arrive.
	P.M.	P.M.
Victoria	3.00	7.00
Shawnigan Lake	4.20	5.40
Duncans	5.00	5.00
Chemainus	5.32	4.17
Ladysmith	6.00	4.00
Nanaimo	6.42	3.15
Ar. Wellington	6.55	Lv. 3.00

Excursion rates in effect between all points, good going Saturdays and Sundays, returning not later than Monday.

THROUGH TICKETS VICTORIA TO CROFTON, VIA WESTHOLME.

Stage leaves Daily, connecting with north and south bound trains. Double stage service Saturdays, Sundays and Wednesdays, connecting with morning and afternoon trains. Fare from Victoria: Single, $2.40; Return, $3.00.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Dist. Frt. & Pass. Agt.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

TICKET OFFICE

Corner of Government and Yates Sts.

VICTORIA, B. C.

3—TRANSCONTINENTAL—3 TRAINS DAILY

One of which is the popular

"NORTH COAST LIMITED"

The Electric Lighted Train to the East.

Up-to-date Pullman and Tourist Sleepers on ALL trains. Pullman tickets issued. Through tickets to all Eastern United States and Canadian points.

ATLANTIC STEAMSHIP TICKETS on sale to all European points. Cabin accommodation reserved by wire. Christmas rates now in effect.

For further information call at the office, or phone No. 456.

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E. E. BLACKWOOD, General Agent, Victoria, B. C.

Canadian Pacific RAILWAY

To All Points in Canada and United States

Imperial Express leaves Vancouver at 3.30 p. m., Daily.

Through Tourist Cars for Toronto, Mondays and Fridays; for Montreal, Wednesdays and Saturdays, and for Boston, Wednesdays.

B. C. Coast Service

For Skagway—Steamer Amur, Nov. 9 and 20.

For Northern B. C. Ports—Steamer Tees, 1st and 15th each month.

For West Coast—Steamer Queen City, Nov. 1, 10 and 20.

For New Westminster—Steamer Otter, Tuesdays and Fridays, at 1 a. m.

Vancouver and Seattle Service

Steamer Princess Victoria leaves Victoria ... Steamer Princess Beatrice leaves Victoria for Seattle daily at 9.00 p. m.

GEO. L. COURTNEY,

Dist. Freight & Pass. Agt.

86 Government St.

For San Francisco

LEAVE VICTORIA, 7.30 P.M.

City of Puebla, Nov. 14, Dec. 14.
Umatilla, Nov. 19, Dec. 4.
Queen, Nov. 24, Dec. 9.

Steamer leaves every fifth day thereafter. EXCURSIONS around the Sound every five days.

For South Eastern Alaska

Connecting at Skagway with the W. P. & Y. Railway.

LEAVE SEATTLE, 9 P. M.

S. S. Cottage City and Humboldt, Nov. 14, 23, 25.

Steamers connect at San Francisco with Company's steamers for ports in California, Mexico and Humboldt Bay.

For further information obtain folder.

Right is reserved to change steamers or sailing dates.

TICKET OFFICES.

VICTORIA, 06 Government and 61 Wharf Sts.

SAN FRANCISCO, 4 New Montgomery St.

C. D. DUNANN, Gen. Passenger Agent, 10 Market St., San Francisco.

The Traveling Public

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For all information regarding rates, reservations, etc., call or write

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GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY SYSTEM

EXCELLENT Train Service BETWEEN

CHICAGO, LONDON, HAMILTON, TORONTO, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, PORTLAND, BOSTON,

And the Principal Business Centers of

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ALSO TO BUFFALO, NEW YORK AND PHILADELPHIA, VIA NIAGARA FALLS.

For Time Tables, etc., address

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Assistant General Passenger and Ticket Agent, 125 Adams St., CHICAGO, ILL.

"THE MILWAUKEE"

"The Pioneer Limited" St. Paul to Chicago. "Short Line" Omaha to Chicago. "South-West Limited" Kansas City to Chicago.

No trains in the service on any railroad in the world that equals in equipment that of the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RY. They own and operate their own sleeping and dining cars on all their trains and give their patrons an excellence of service not obtainable elsewhere.

Berths on their sleepers are longer, higher and wider than in similar cars on any other line. They protect their trains by the Block system.

Connections made with all transcontinental lines in Union Depots.

H. S. ROWE, General Agent, Portland Oregon. 134 Third Street, corner Alder

GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY TIME TABLE

THE COMFORTABLE WAY.

Ticket and Freight Office, 75 Government Street.

2 Transcontinental Trains Daily 2

2 Nights to St. Paul

3 Nights to Chicago

4 Nights to New York

Leave Victoria daily at 9 p. m., S. S. "BEATRICE," connecting with the FAST MAIL leaving Seattle daily at 8 a. m., and FAMOUS FLYER at 8 p. m.

VANCOUVER-SEATTLE ROUTE.

Vancouver Limited—Leave: Vancouver, 4.00 p.m.; arrive, 10.00 p.m. Leave Seattle, 4.00 p.m.; arrive, 10.00 p. m.

GREAT NORTHERN S. S. CO.

S. S. "DAKOTA" sails December 16th.

For full information call on or address

S. G. YERKES, A. G. P. A., Seattle, Wash.

E. H. STEPHEN, General Agent, Victoria, B.C.

Career of a Scotch Boy Who Became Hon. John Tod

An Unfashionable True Story—By Gilbert Malcolm Sproat.

(All Rights Reserved)

CHAPTER XI.

The well bred English horse detained at Fort Severn, as I have related, ran eagerly to the fort for his dinner of goose-bones, but I never knew him to dine off a coat, as a "giddee," or Indian dog did, at a way-camp of mine in 1824. This really was not an extraordinary proceeding as many a man in the fur trading regions has eaten broiled undressed animal skin as well as dressed skin, and, in fact, even parchment, with a bit of Iceland moss. The odd fact in the case I now refer to was that the dog ate the coat off his master's back while the latter slept.

The master was an old French-Canadian who accompanied me on the journey and, through carelessness left some of our provisions behind. I could not well chide him for this delinquency, because I myself should have examined the outfit. The deprivation, however, proved unfortunate. A pelting storm with blinding snow arose to delay our progress, and after two days—(it was only a 4-days' trip)—our supply of provisions ran out. The old man wore constantly, by day and night, a large elk skin coat that came down to his heels, and, of this coat, he was very proud. My dog at nightfall took up the usual position between my feet and the fire, and I noticed, as something curious, on lying down at night, that the Canadian's dog was stretched out near his master's back—both dogs, no doubt, hungrier than we were. Being the younger man I arose first in the morning, lighted a fire, and having waked my companion, sat down, breakfastless, to smoke. It was half dark, and as he moved querulously about, I asked what was the matter, to which he replied that he sought his coat, nothing of it being left but a strip round his neck, and a bit hanging down in front.

The unusual rotundity of his dog, and a guilty expression on the canine visage, suggested the whereabouts of the missing garment, but beyond a few curses and futile kicks, nothing was done to the offender. It would have been imprudent to interfere with his digestive processes in view of our possibly having to eat him the next day, should not the storm abate.

Happily it did abate, enabling us to end our journey—two tired hungry men—one of them coatless. Whether the "giddee" ate the whole coat or hid part of it, I never knew, or, if my dog had joined him in the feast.

This same Indian dog, however, we did eat, two months later, when on a bear hunting expedition, during which game was not procurable, and, owing to the occurrence of freshets, we could not catch fish. I well remember that time for the following reason.

My own trusty dog, Chiscot, a superior animal of bear hunting fame, had conceived an affection for the Canadian's poor "giddee," perhaps because they were the only two dogs in the locality. It fell to the Canadian to kill his dog, for our food, with a blow of the axe, and, instantly my dog Chiscot seized the man's throat, threw him down, and would have killed him but for my intervention. Chiscot, being hungry, ate, I presume unknowingly, a broiled portion of his canine friend. Afterwards the Canadian could never appear in camp with an axe in his hand without Chiscot attacking him.

A Bear Story.

During the expedition above referred to I killed a bear as I shall now relate, if only to show the vitality of the animal, besides, of course, the reader expects at least one "bear story."

It was on the Parsnip river, parallel to, and nearly at the foot of the Rocky mountains, and a day to be remembered for its loveliness, but everything so lonesome. The gentle movement of the water, the blueness of the clear sky, the metallic hues of the rocks, the bright green mossy knolls, and the drapery of the silver lichens, made me almost forget that I was hunting, when—hist! from a bush of what they call "wild grape," on the high bank of the river, at that spot, emerged the fore part of a large black bear. It was a long shot, but I fired, and the bear, evidently not perceiving where the shot came from descended the bank, and after staring at us, went up the bank again, getting as he ascended, and as we were nearer, some buckshot in his stern, from my double-barrelled gun.

The other gun, unloaded, I took with me as I sprang ashore, and on seeing large blood marks on the trail of the bear, shouted to the canoe-man, "bring the axe, quick"! "Oui! oui! monsieur"! and on I went, following the footprints of the animal, my continued shouts for the axe being acknowledged by a distant tremulous "oui! oui"! The prints ended at a large flattish rock amid the trees, and while wondering on which side of it the animal had gone, a deep groan assured me that he was mortally wounded. There was the bear, in truth, near by in a sitting posture, with his head on one side and his tongue out. Not waiting to reload my gun as might have been prudent, I hit the animal with a heavy picked up stick on the head, but he merely shook it, and the stick broke on a second stroke. The third stroke was with the back part of the axe, which the canoeman, at this juncture, handed to me from behind a thick brush, but this blow also had no effect. When, however, I clove the bear's skull with the sharp edge, he pressed towards me, the axe fixed in his head and I retreating, but still holding the handle, the animal, for its part, being too weak to claw me.

I have killed very many bears, but this was the only time in which the killing, though unattended with special danger, gave me a feeling of faintness. I experienced, indeed, something like unconsciousness, for a few minutes, until the man brought me a drink of water. This may have been caused by the suddenness of the incident—the effect of running quickly up the high bank, and through brushwood and overfallen trees, and, possibly, in some degree, by the supersession of scenic dreaminess by close combat.

It appeared, on examination that the only bullet fired; my first long shot, had gone through the heart of the bear.

Other experiences I may add, have shown me that this animal's heart is not the best part to aim for. If you have courage to meet his charge, when the bear attacks on his hind legs, a shot in the neck drops him without a struggle, and so, if he should be in the water. I have found that a shot in the back of the neck is effective.

Habits of Bears.

These bears, both black and brown—ascend trees, of any size, by using their claws, like the cat, in such ascent, but the grizzly bear has not this facility; he only climbs trees that he can hug. Neither will attack a man unless the animal is cornered or wounded. With respect to the common simile, in conversation, if not in literature, that so and so's action is like that of a bear "sucking it's paws," the facts are, that when a bear first enters his winter den, he has hard pads on the soles of his feet. These, from non-use, tend to come off, and the process causes itching, which the animal alleviates by licking, biting off, at the same time, the loosened parts. The pads, naturally, are tender on the bear's exit in spring, and, often, bleed in his passage over rocks. For a short while, in my noviciate, I regarded these blood-marks as indications of wounding, and, consequently, of the presence of unknown hunters, and was surprised to find that some men, who had lived for a generation in the country could not otherwise explain them. As in civilized life, so in the wilds, many men observe nothing accurately—indeed, seem to lack inquisitiveness. I have known a few experienced, superior officers in the fur companies' service, who could not describe the watersheds in their districts. Indians, as a rule, judge well of distances, and appreciate topography. I have had them, on the trail, trace a map in the thick dust on my horse's hind-quarters, the women interposing with corrections.

I must not extend this "bear" line of narrative, yet may add, here, that a doctor at York factory, who was said to read Greek, as I, formerly was able to read Scotch, gave me the information that a naturalist of old Greece averred that kill a female bear when you may, you will never find her young inside her, and that some modern observers had confirmed the statement. The fact, at any rate, in the northern parts of North America, is that the female black or brown bear brings forth two cubs in January. These are contained in two hard balls, not in general, unlike the kidneys, and the balls are attached by a sinewy string. After parturition, the bear licks, presses, tumbles and seems to bite, these substances, until the form appears of young animals, which it would be difficult to assign to any animal-kind, but as time passes, it is seen that they are bear cubs. The mother having to attend to her offspring, is, in her den, less lethargic than the male, but unless in a very unusual season, she does not leave her den till winter disappears. The male and female have separate dens, not, always close to each other, but, usually, near.

The den is chosen as the winter approaches, and, is put in repair, and closed in, gradually. When the cold increases, the bear ensconces himself inside the den, filling up all apertures with boughs, sticks, stones and mud, and closing the entrance. He then sits on his haunches, head sinks in sleep, and the forelegs widen out to support the forepart of the body. Towards the end of winter, the head hangs very low, the snout almost touching the ground. Strange to say, though he has eaten nothing, the male bear at the end of six or even eight months (in the more northerly climates) will come out of his den in spring as fat as when he entered it, but, in a few days—say a week or so—he becomes thin and ravenous. The hungry hunter, opening a den, towards the end of winter, finds the bear sitting in his unaltered position, and so lethargic, that, though, on the intrusion, he may move his head up a little, it immediately drops, and the fatal blow is given, with a heavy stick or axe—less force being required to kill the animal in his den than when he is out of it.

A starving man may not be able to judge well of food-flesh, but my recollection is, that youngish bear meat from a den was not unpalateable—indeed good. It did not seem to have suffered in quality—at any rate up to the middle of winter—from the animal's incarceration. I never ate cubs from a female's den, and of course the mother bear herself, in den, was not killed for food if it could, in any way, be avoided.

CHAPTER XII.

An encounter with a knight' equerry on a matter of 'potatoes may seem in itself trivial and to come in here rather oddly, but in its way and degree it may not be without interest.

I had occasion at McLeod's lake in 1828, though a peaceable man, to thrash another of the attendants of the governor, Sir George Simpson—a different man from the one I had thrashed at York factory, by which I had incurred the governor's enmity, as already related.

It might be wrongly supposed that, in this second case, I sought occasion to gratify some unworthy feeling on account of my treatment at York factory, already described, but on the other hand, the circumstances illustrate administrative defects in the management of the great company, or at any rate in the assumed, administration of justice, on its part.

It was the governor, Sir G. Simpson's first visit to New Caledonia, though, three years before, crossing the Rocky mountains further south, he had visited Fort Vancouver on the Columbia river. On the occasion I am now speaking of, after passing my station at McLeod's lake he went or started, with three canoes from Stuart's lake to descend the Fraser river to assure himself as to its navigableness all the way to the sea, which he found was quite impracticable. He then proceeded to inspect further the western department before returning to the East. By bestowing presents as he journeyed, he created jealousies among the chieftains, and dissatisfaction in the minds of the Indians, who afterwards expected similar or proportionate largess from officers at posts. This was too common a practice among the company's superior officers in travelling.

But to return to the particular incident above referred to. The governor's party, about 20 all told, mostly Iroquois canoe-men, arrived from the East at my lonely station at McLeod's lake in two large canoes, and, of course, desired some charge of food. I produced dried berries and a remnant of dog, with regrets that I had nothing better to offer. "What! no fish," said Sir George, "and a lake here—how is this?" "No one," I replied, "can take fish during the freshets. We would not eat dogs, were it possible to catch fish. I have a very few seed potatoes which the brigade brought to me two years ago, with strict instructions not to eat them, but to plant and replant them, and I have not eaten one of them." "That is right," said Sir George, and soon after this interview, though it was pleasant after five years more or less deprivation, to hear again the English speech, I bethought me of these same potatoes, and of the visitors moving around. Going towards the house where in the tubers were kept, what happened but I should meet the principal guide of the party, carrying off the whole of them in a sack? Wrenching the stolen articles from the man, I knocked him down, and he ran off shouting that he would tell Sir George, which he did, though, had the thief escaped, Sir George's table would never have seen the potatoes. A court was held, and I was adjudged to pay the man five shillings in goods. This I refused to do, unless furnished with a certified copy of the minute of proceedings, stating the circumstances and my defence, whereupon the matter was dropped, and, next day the party proceeded on its way, without having partaken of our dried berries or the remnant of dog.

Poor success, I may add here, attended my farming experiments at Fort McLeod, which is in about 55 degrees north latitude, and close to the Rocky mountains. At Stuart's lake, about 100 miles south, and more westerly, potatoes ripened on the slopes, but in the hollows, or near the lake, were liable to [illegible] about 40 miles more southerly, near latitude 54 degrees, at Fraser's lake, some barley and vegetables grew for use. I saw patches of wheat that promised to ripen at Fort George, 80 or 90 miles to the east of Fraser lake, and in about the last named latitude. These results of small experiments in New Caledonia indicate that the ordinary cereals and vegetables might be produced by skilful and careful agriculture. The climatic difficulty, probably, is not so much a question of northerly latitude as of the effect of the more or less mountainous surface. The soil in some parts, so far as I could judge, is fairly good—a sandy loam over clay—for instance at the junction of the Parsnip, with Peace river, where I often camped; but the frost there might be an obstacle. Generally, in relation to the extent of the region, the lands suitable for tillage are comparatively small in extent, though the valleys widen somewhat as you go southwesterly towards the coast range. The natural grasses on many of the lightly timbered uplands, and, on the stretches of meadow land in some of the river valleys in that direction (where the Indians capture many beavers) suggest rather a grazing than a tillage future for the country, should it ever be occupied by settlers. There is a quantity of large timber, spruce, birch and cottonwood, along parts of Peace river west of the mountains, and also on the Parsnip. The country between the latter and Stuart's lake is of a park-like character.

There are whitefish, ring and varieties of trout in the waters, which we caught most readily—when the freshets did not interfere—in the connecting streams between lakes and at the mouth of tributaries of the Peace river. The dried salmon used at McLeods lake was procured chiefly from the post at Stuart's lake. Moose, caribou and deer were obtainable by hunters who knew where to go for them, and the district yielded, for the company's special business, without, on the whole, much diminution in my time, peltries and furs from the beaver, bear, marten, mink, fox, otter and wolves.

The above agricultural experiments at the company's stations had no relation to general settlement, but were encouraged as a means of improving the dietary of its servants, and, if possible, that of the Indians, but as the latter, in order to meet their credit obligation, had to migrate to more or less distant hunting grounds in summer they could not attend to cultivation. The uncertain presence of the company's servants at some of the posts interfered, also, with the regular care of any larger crops than garden patches.

CHAPTER XIII.

I have been forgetting the beaver, so valueable in trade. It is too interesting an animal to be dismissed with only the reference, by me, made already, as to a pet beaver in the Hudson's Bay region.

For this reason, on second thought, I will now devote a short chapter to "His Wiseness," as some of the Indians call him.

The house of the beaver is of two storys, the lower one on the level of the water, and the upper a sleeping room, wherein they lie on their backs. The dam is regulated to keep the water always at the same height. Should a flood occur, the animals immediately open a sluice in the dam, and on the water falling they repair the break.

During the summer months the beavers do not, as a rule, live in their houses. They repair them in autumn, when they may be seen carrying building materials between their fore-paws and lower jaws. Should a house on one side of a river get out of repair, as it often does, particularly in summer when it is little used, and, consequently, neglected, the animals go up stream and cut down trees in such a manner that they fall in the easiest way for being rolled or pulled into the stream, down which, under guidance by pushing, etc., they are conveyed to the desired place. Trees are cut down, also, for present and future food. I have known the beavers to cut down poplar trees, some 18 to 20 inches in circumference and more than 50 feet high, merely to get the tender branches at the top, which they remove and eat.

About the beginning of August the beavers begin to collect their winter food supply. This consists, chiefly, of grey willows, which are cut into lengths and floated to near their houses. One end is stuck into the mud at the bottom of the stream, so that the food may be reached under the ice in winter, through a hole kept open near the house, or through holes in the bank, giving access to the water below the ice. Usually, in rivers or lakes completely frozen, the water tends to recede from the icy roof, leaving in severe winters a vacant space of as much as a foot, or a foot and a half between the ice and the water. Ground ice I have never seen in still clear water; it usually appears under roughish, shallow water.

The above arrangement of apertures [illegible] and other naturalists, that the beavers live on fish, and the occasional discovery of fish bones in or about their houses seemed to strengthen that supposition. I can say, however, of my own knowledge that otters frequently use beaver holes, and presumably, also, their houses, in which to devour fish food. When fishing in a part of a frozen river where there are no houses, the otter gnaws a hole through the ice near the shore, swims under the ice in search of fish, and returns to his hole with a captive or to breathe.

With respect to the beaver's family, I have heard of ten young beavers in a litter, but, according to my own observation—and I exclude, throughout, all hearsay from this narrative—4 or 5 in a litter is a fair average—say 4. The beavers, unlike in this, the minks, are of a social disposition. They keep within or near to their homes all winter, and in the family circle—so to speak—seem to make the best of that dull season. By and by, when spring has come, the head of the family proposes to the youngsters a trip up the river or to some agreeable spot, which the wife, feeling rather poorly, does not join in, but remains for a needed rest. After some 5 or 6 weeks, or maybe two months, the repeated juvenile appeal of "father come home" is effective, and he accompanies the youngsters toward their native dam, they making loud claps, leaping and smacking tails on the water, only to meet, at the portal, their half abashed mother, and a fresh batch of little brothers and sisters, who stare at the returned excursionists.

A Beaver Story.

Ten or fifteen miles west of McLeod lake are two small lakes connected, at low water, by a short ligament of a stream. At high water they appear as one stretch of water, and from the north end of the northerly lake, a little river flows for 6 or 8 miles to near Fort McLeod. We called these lakes Perch lake. When canoeing in that locality I often saw beaver traces so large that I hardly could believe them to be made by that aniyal. A trap I did not at first care to set, owing to the shallowness of the water, and for other reasons. The Indians, moreover, said that I could not catch beavers at that place, as only two of these animals dwelt there, which their own grandfathers and great grandfathers had tried in vain to catch, and how the beaver couple were too old for offspring.

This put me on my mettle. Thinking anyway that I might shoot the animals when trapped, I set my trap, the usual double-springed steel trap, with two smooth jaws and a palate. Next morning, a newly cut stick, half as thick as my wrist, stood upright in the spring trap, and the same happened a few days later. I thought perhaps that the Indians were "playing" me, but became convinced they were not, and that, in a pitting of wits it was a case now of "Scotchman" versus "Beaver." On examining the whole neighborhood, I found after several days, a broad, beaten track leading from the edge of the river to a small lake or pond, and with beaver signs on it.

The plan of capture then adopted was as follows: Choosing a spot on the trail near the river, I cut with my knife a piece of the surface as large as the trap, which piece, placing my paddle under it, I lifted as a cake and put aside. I then made the hole large enough for the trap. Similarly caring for the surface I next formed a passage for the chain and rope that led to a tree by the river. The pieces of surface being replaced neatly so that no sign of breakage, or cutting was visible. All this had to be done without touch by the naked hand. I did not use for the trap the common beaver scent; arguing that all known devices had already been tried in vain. A visit next morning showed the success of my device. The bushes and small trees were smashed or fetted as far as the trap chain would permit, and a monster beaver lay exhausted. His hind leg had been caught, and I killed him by strokes. He was as black as a crow, had long lost his two fore feet, and there was a curious mark on his side, free from hair. Strong as I was I could not lift the dead animal, but managed, after disembowelment, to drag him into the canoe. His skin was larger than a Hudson's Bay Company's 2½ point blanket. What became of his ancient comrade or, perhaps his wife, was never known.

This little hunting incident, of course, became a famous camp story among the Indians in the district, pleasanter with their embellishments and mystic allusions, I dare say, to listen to, than my bald, abridged narration of the capture may be to read. Poor old beaver! Why I should have killed him raises, in my mind, now reflecting a larger question than I have room here to discuss.

The Siffleur.

An interesting small animal is one of the American badgers, the whistling badger, or "siffleur," as the French-Canadians call it. The "siffleur" is not the animal that makes the holes on the plains so dangerous to horsemen; it dwells in the Rocky mountains and does not visit the plains. The "siffleurs" live entirely on roots. A number of them congregated, reside at particular spots. The sentinel on a rock near the village, emits a warning cry, or whistle, proportioned in length—and some say in character—though this latter my ear failed to detect to the distance, or nearness of the approaching enemy.

Among the Indians a quick succession of yells or whoops indicates the nearness of danger, and one prolonged whoop indicates that the enemy is in the neighborhood, but does not appear to meditate an immediate attack.

The "siffleurs," in addition to their ability thits to judge of distance and, perhaps time, are clever haymakers. I often have watched them at this latter work. They cut down, by nibbling the long grass or hay, and lay it all one way till the upper part is dry, then they turn it over for the under part to dry, and finally carry the whole for bedding and coolness to their respective rocky dens, which are kept particularly clean and free from all refuse.

CHAPTER XIV.

This is a medical chapter, but containing only a notable personal experience and two cures that came under my own observation. The forts being provided by the company with medical books, simple medicines and instruments, little attention was given to the pharmacy of the Indians. The latter, moreover, made a mystery of their curative methods, as has been common among practitioners in all ages everywhere. I noticed when in London (see sequel) that almost everything got into the newspaper except medical information, perhaps the chief human concern. Nevertheless from time to time, indirectly, I became aware of the nature of some of the simple remedies used by the Indians and applied them in doctoring the French-Canadians and other servants, who had more faith in these than in medicines from the medicine chest, though the latter, minus the effect of "faith," which is not to be despised—might have been equally efficacious.

The Indians do not fight against sickness, as most white men do, instinctively, but resign to fate. As an unguent for scratches and sores, they know the value of a decoction of the gum-laden buds of the whitewood, or "Balm of Gilead poplar," mixed with deer fat in proper proportion. For diarrhoea they used a strong tea made from roots of the blackberry bush. A common febrifuge was a boiled infusion of what we called the "apple of the pine"—a drab colored fungus of a rude conical shape, half as big as your head, that clings to the bark high up the tree. To cure a cough, they boiled down spruce bark and mixed the liquor with some other substance, which I forget, using often, also bear's fat and a turpentiny smelling liquor. The latter may have been the melted blister-gum that is found under the smooth bark of the balsam.

Some of the Indian medicines and medical applications, perhaps were introduced by the Northwest Company's French Canadians, who had been in the country for a quarter of a century before my time.

The native doctors, as I have said, being mysterious, I could not discover satisfactorily what the ancient native pharmacy had been. The bulk of it for aught I know may have been the result of the people's own experiences.

Cure of Sciatica.

From much sitting with my long legs in a canoe, as some supposed, I was, in New Caledonia, a sufferer from sciatica during three years from about 1827. Nothing that I had in the medicine chest or could get, on a special requisition to doctors in Canada afforded me any relief, and I declined to become the patient of a famous Indian doctor who dwelt near me at Fort McLeod. Dr. John McLaughlin, a Canadian, who had been educated in Edinburgh, was at the time I speak of the company's head departmental officer, and the first it had in that position westward of the Rocky mountains. His medical aid in my misery I sought, proceeding with a "brigade" to his headquarters at Fort Vancouver, on the Columbia river, many hundred miles distant. He removed the painful sensation by blistering and other methods, and I returned to Fort McLeod with the brigade.

The first part of the journey was in boats to Okanagan, in which I felt little pain, but I suffered terribly, as before, during the long horseback section of the route (nearly 500 miles by the trails) thence to Fort Alexandria, where we took boats again up the Fraser river, and so, home. "Not up right yet," said the Indian doctor: "I thought your great doctor was to cure you." "No, he has not," was my reply, "I will give myself to you to-morrow." "You come, then."

At the appointed time this native physician appeared with an old greasy leathern bag, containing many small packages wrapped in the bark and leaves of trees—the packages bound together with bird's claws in the form of clasps or hooks and eyes. Each package bore a rude mark, probably to indicate the [illegible] From these packages, after due examination of my hip, one was selected and put aside. A fire was then made in the yard of the fort, and a cauldron placed near it containing water, into which red-hot stones were thrown. I was placed over the pot, so that the steam suffused my hip. The doctor then proceeded to scarify that part of my body with a sharpened broken gun flint until the blood flowed, and next with his hand (which he had washed) he rubbed into the wounds a portion of the contents of the selected package above referred to. The pain was excruciating, but I had to bear it without flinching to keep my repute among the Indians, who condemn one who cannot endure bodily pain. Said the doctor, watching my face, "you have a great heart." This rubbing was repeated daily for more than a week, when I found relief from the sciatic pain, and during fifty years, since, it has never troubled me.

The substance which the doctor used was a bruised root, and one day he showed me that a split piece of this root held near a wound would draw forth blood and matter. He did not show me, or describe, the plant, and in our respective situations, I could not press for the information. I merely state the facts. The doctor retired with his greasy bag, and would not accept remuneration, nor did he in conversation with me, afterwards, ever refer to the incident.

Possibly modern doctors in civilized life may surmise correctly what the root was, and may conclude that the Indian's treatment was simply a more vigorous and prolonged application of that which Dr. McLaughlin had begun. Be this as it may, many a time afterwards, in dancing the Highland Fling, or giving my men a "lift" at a muddy portage, I have thought of the old Indian practitioner, which shows that a white man may be grateful, though the Indian denies him the quality.

Another remarkable case occurred at Fort Alexandria on the Fraser river when I was in charge there. Two Indians from a canoe that came up the river carried something ashore strapped to a board, which they left on the beach while they visited the store for ammunition and tobacco. It was a young Indian too weak to sit up, an emaciated wretch covered with sores, apparently in the last stage of, as I judged, syphilitic disease, one of the most dreadful objects I have ever seen. His companions said they were taking him to a famous Indian doctor up the river, and away the party went.

Some time later—say two months, or it may have been three—a single Indian, arriving in a canoe, kept ashore at the same place and asked if I did not know him. It was the formerly sick man, now going down river to his home. His account of his case was that for some time the doctor had given him a preparation from the "soapberry", next a decoction of the "Oregon grape," and lastly he was made to swallow something which he was not to look at, which caused him to sleep for a long time. What is was, of course, the doctor could not be asked, and did not tell him, though he told him what the above preparations were. On awaking, said the patient, he was very weak, but the disease was defeated, and gradually he recovered strength, and now felt as well as he had ever been. I thought, at first, without expressing the suspicion, that by the substitution of individuals the incident might be a trick of the young Indians played on the "Old Fox" as they called me, but subsequent inquiries showed that the man really was the sick man I had seen, and that he had been cured as above stated.

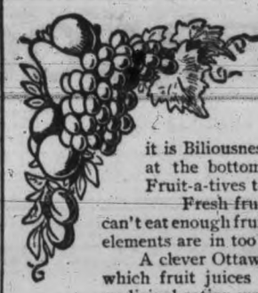
Surgery.

The Indians had some knowledge of surgery as well as of medicine. I was assured that some of their doctors practiced dissection, but cannot testify to the fact. As to surgery I remember that an Indian gambler at my station having lost every stake, including his wife and children, walked into the yard, and placing the muzzle of his gun in his mouth blew part of his skull off, and his eyes came out of the sockets. The Indian doctors, in this case, replaced the man's eyes and mended his skull. I knew the patient personally and can attest that he survived, at least for two years, because I was there for that time after the event, and often saw and talked with him. The only difference I noticed in him was that his utterance was less distinct than before he shot himself.

These Indians had not the superstitious horror respecting suicide, which the reader may remember was evinced by the natives and French-Canadians on the occasion of the suicide of Mr. Waring at Fort Severn in the Hudson's Bay region. I need not cumber these pages with further medical reminiscences. Later on I may refer to a case in which the use of blue vetriol defeated strychnine poisoning, but for the present will conclude with a general remark suggested by the context.

The strain of the company's service at the numerous outer stations—the effects of isolation—constant closeness of death by murder or starvation—the monotonous food, and the hardships of necessary travel, was such that only hardy, careful living men were able to meet the insidious attacks of disease or age with the normal power of resistance. Those possessing some mental resources had, I think, upon the whole, superior endurance. My old father had, in fact, some prescience in his parting gift to me of what I called my three. "B's"—the Bible, Burns and Buchane books helpful in their ways to both mind and body, though, of course, the giver did not realize, particularly, the life that was before me. Nevertheless, in the frontier career, many aspects of which were sordid and disappointing, there must have been some goodly flavor, for I have heard not a few old men in the service say that they did not regret having entered it. The pitting of your wit against the savage—the retreat from conventions, the out-door life, the possibleness of adventure, even the danger in it all, together with the gratified instinct of the hunter and the naturalist, with, of course, the prospect of acquiring a modest competency in middle life—these perhaps, in some degree, account for the satisfaction thus expressed.

(To be continued.)



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By SIR. A CONAN DOYLE.

The Lord St. Simon marriage and its curious termination have long ceased to be a subject of interest in those exalted circles in which the unfortunate bridegroom moves. Fresh scandals have eclipsed it, and their more piquant details have drawn the gossips away from this four-year-old drama. As I have reason to believe, however, that the full facts have never been revealed to the general public, and as my friend Sherlock Holmes had a considerable share in clearing the mater up, I feel that no memoir of him would be complete without some little sketch of this remarkable episode.

It was a few days before my own marriage, during the days when I was still sharing rooms with Sherlock Holmes in Baker street, that he came home from an afternoon stroll to find a letter on the table waiting for him. I had remained indoors all day, for the weather had taken a sudden turn to rain, with high autumnal winds, and the jezail bullet which I had brought back in one of my limbs as a relic of my Afghan campaign throbbed with dull persistency. With my body in one easy-chair and my legs upon another, I had surrounded myself with a cloud of newspapers, until at last, saturated with the news of the day, I tossed them all aside and lay listless, watching the huge crest and monogram upon the envelope upon the table, and wondering lazily who my friend's noble correspondent could be.

"Here is a very fashionable epistle," I remarked, as he entered. "Your morning letters, if I remember right, were from a fish-monger and a tide-waiter."

"Yes, my correspondence has certainly the charm of variety," he answered, smiling, "and the humbler are usually the more interesting. This looks like one of those unwelcome social summonses which call upon a man either to be bored or to lie."

He broke the seal and glanced over the contents.

"Oh, come, it may prove to be something of interest, after all."

"Not social, then?"

"No, distinctly professional."

"And from a noble client?"

"One of the highest in England."

"My dear fellow, I congratulate you."

"I assure you, Watson, without affectation, that the status of my client is a matter of less moment to me than the interest of his case. It is just possible, however, that that also may not be wanting in this new investigation. You have been reading the papers diligently of late, have you not?"

"It looks like it," said I, ruefully, pointing to a huge bundle in the corner. "I have had nothing else to do."

"It is fortunate, for you will perhaps be able to post me up. I read nothing except the criminal news and the agony column. The latter is always instructive. But if you have followed recent events so closely you must have read about Lord St. Simon and his wedding?"

"Oh, yes, with the deepest interest."

"That is well. The letter which I hold in my hand is from Lord St. Simon. I will read it to you, and in return you must turn over these papers and let me have whatever bears upon the matter. This is what he says:

"'My Dear Mr. Sherlock Holmes.—Lord Backwater tells me that I may place implicit reliance upon your judgment and discretion. I have determined, therefore, to call upon you, and to consult you in reference to the very painful event which has occurred in connection with my wedding. Mr. Lestrade, of Scotland Yord, is acting already in the matter, but he assures me that he sees no objection to your co-operation, and that he even thinks that it might be of some assistance. I will call at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and should you have any other engagement at that time, I hope that you will postpone it, as this matter is of paramount importance. Yours faithfully, ST. SIMON.'

"It is dated from Grosvenor Mansions, written with a quill pen, and the noble lord has had the misfortune to get a smear of ink upon the outer side of his right little finger," remarked Holmes, as he folded up the epistle.

"He says four o'clock. It is three now. He will be here in an hour."

"Then I have just time, with your assistance, to get clear upon the subject. Turn over those papers, and arrange the extracts in their order of time, while I take a glance as to what our client is." He picked a red-covered volume from a line of books of reference beside the mantelpiece. "Here he is," said he, sitting down and flattening it out upon his knee. "Lord Robert Walsingham de Vere St. Simon, second son of the Duke of Balmoral—Hum! Arms: Azure, three caltrops in chief over a fess sable. Born in 1546. He's forty-one years of age, which is mature for marriage. Was under-secretary for foreign affairs. They inherit Plantagenet blood by direct descent, and Tudor on the distaff side. Ha! Well, there is nothing very instructive in all this. I think that I must turn to you, Watson, for something more solid."

"I have very little difficulty in finding what I want," said I, "for the facts are quite recent, and the matter struck me as remarkable. I feared to refer them to you, however, as I knew that you had an inquiry on hand, and that you disliked the intrusion of other matters."

"Oh, you mean the little problem of the Grosvenor Square furniture van. That is quite cleared up, now—though, indeed, it was obvious from the first. Pray give the results of your newspaper selections."

"Here is the first notice which I can find. It is in the personal column of the Morning Post, and dates, as you see, some weeks back. 'A marriage has been arranged,' it says, 'and will, if rumor is correct, very shortly take place, between Lord Robert St. Simon, second son of the Duke of Balmoral, and Miss Hatty Doran, the only daughter of Aloysius Doran, Esq., of San Francisco, Cal., U. S. A.' That is all."

"Terse and to the point," remarked Holmes, stretching his long, thin legs towards the fire.

"There was a paragraph amplifying this in one of the society papers of the same week. Ah! here it is. 'There will soon be a call for protection in the marriage market, for the present free-trade principle appears to tell heavily against our home product. One by one the management of the noble houses of Great Britain is passing into the hands of our fair cousins from across the Atlantic. An important addition has been made during the last week to the list of the prizes which have been borne away by these charming invaders. Lord St. Simon, who has shown himself for over twenty years proof against the little god's arrows, has now definitely announced his approaching marriage with Miss Hatty Doran, the fascinating daughter of a California millionaire. Miss Doran, whose graceful figure and striking face attracted much attention at the Westbury House festivities, is an only child, and it is currently reported that her dowry will run to considerably over the six figures, with expectancies for the future. As it is an open secret that the Duke of Balmoral has been compelled to sell his pictures within the last few years, and as Lord St. Simon has no property of his own, save the small estate of Birchmoor, it is obvious that the California heiress is not the only gainer by an alliance which will enable her to make the easy and common transition from a republican lady to a British peeress.'"

"Anything else?" asked Holmes, yawning.

"Oh, yes; plenty. There is another note in the Morning Post to say that the marriage would be an absolutely quiet one, that it would be at St. George's Hanover Square, that only half a dozen intimate friends would be invited, and that the party would return to the furnished house at Lancaster Gate which had been taken by Mr. Aloysius Doran. Two days later—that is, on Wednesday last—there is a curt announcement that the wedding had taken place, and that the honeymoon would be passed at Lord Backwater's place, near Petersfield. Those are all the notices which appeared before the disappearance of the bride."

"Before the what?" asked Holmes, with a start.

"The vanishing of the lady."

"When did she vanish, then?"

"At the wedding breakfast."

"Indeed. This is more interesting than it promised to be; quite dramatic, in fact."

"Yes; it struck me as being a little out of the common."

"They often vanish before the ceremony, and occasionally during the honeymoon; but I cannot call to mind anything quite so prompt as this. Pray let me have the details."

"I warned you that they are very incomplete."

"Perhaps we may make them less so."

"Such as they are, they are set forth in a single article of a morning paper of yesterday, which I will read to you. It is headed, 'Singular Occurrence at a Fashionable Wedding.'

"'The family of Lord Robert St. Simon has been thrown into the greatest consternation by the strange and painful episodes which have taken place in connection with his wedding. The ceremony, as shortly announced in the papers of yesterday, occurred on the previous morning; but it is only now that it has been possible to confirm the strange rumors which have been so persistently floating about. In spite of the attempts of the friends to hush the matter up, so much public attention has now been drawn to it that no good purpose can be served by affecting to disregard what is a common subject for conversation.

"'The ceremony, which was performed very quiet one, no one being present save the father of the bride, Mr. Aloysius Doran, the Duchess of Balmoral, Lord Backwater, Lord Eustace and Lady Clara St. Simon (the younger brother and sister of the bridegroom), and Lady Alicia Whittington. The whole party proceeded afterward to the house of Mr. Aloysius Doran, at Lancaster Gate, where breakfast had been prepared. It appears that some little trouble was caused by a woman, whose name has not been ascertained, who endeavored to force her way into the house after the bridal party, alleging that she had some claim upon Lord St. Simon. It was only after a painful and prolonged scene that she was ejected by the butler and the footman. The bride, who had fortunately entered the house before this unpleasant interruption, had sat down to a breakfast with the rest, when she complained of a sudden indisposition and retired to her room. Her prolonged absence having caused some comment, her father followtd her, but learned from her maid that she had only come up to her chamber for an instant, caught up an ulster and bonnet, and hurried down to the passage. One of the footman declared that he had seen a lady leave the house thus apparelled, believing her to be with the company. On ascertaining that his daughter had disappeared, Mr. Aloysius Doran, in conjunction with the bridegroom, instantly put themselves into communication with the police, and very energetic inquiries are being made, which will probably result in a speedy clearing up of this very singular business. Up to a late hour last night, however, nothing had transpired as to the whereabout of the missing lady. There are rumors of foul play in the matter, and it is said that the police have caused the arrest of the woman who had caused the original disturbance, in the belief that, from jealousy or some other motive, she may have been concerned in the strange disappearance of the bride.'

"And is that all?"

"Only one little item in another of the morning papers, but it is a suggestive one."

"And it is"—

"That Miss Flora Millar, the lady who had caused the disturbance, has actually been arrested. It appears that she was formerly a danseuse at the 'Allegro,' and that she has known the bridegroom for some years. There are no further particulars, and the whole case is in your hands now—so far as it has been set forth in the public press."

"And an exceedingly interesting case it appears to be. I would not have missed it for worlds. But there is a ring at the bell, Watson, and as the clock makes it a few minutes after 4, I have no doubt that this will prove to be our noble client. Do not dream of going, Watson, for I very much prefer having a witness, if only as a check to my own memory."

"Lord Robert St. Simon," announced our page boy, throwing open the door. A gentleman entered, with a pleasant, cultured face, high-nosed and pale, with something perhaps of petulance about the mouth, and with the steady, well-opened eye of a man whose pleasant lot it had ever been to command and to be obeyed. His manner was brisk, and yet his general appearance gave an undue impression of age, for he had a slight forward stoop and a little bend of the knees as he walked. His hair, too, as he swept off his very curly-brimmed hat, was grizzled round the edges and thin upon the top. As to his dress, it was careful to the verge of foppishness, with high collar, black frock coat, white waistcoat, yellow gloves, patent-leather shoes and light-colored gaiters. He advanced slowly into the room, turning his head from left to right, and swinging in his right hand the cord which held his golden eye-glasses.

"Good-day, Lord St. Simon," said Holmes, rising and bowing. "Pray take the basket chair. This is my friend and colleague, Dr. Watson. Draw up a little to the fire, and we will talk this matter over."

"A most painful matter to me, as you can most readily imagine, Mr. Holmes. I have been out to the quick. I understand that you have already managed several delicate cases of this sort, sir, though I presume that they were hardly from the same class of society."

"No, I am descending."

"I beg pardon."

"My last client of the sort was a king."

"Oh, really! I had no idea. And which king?"

"The King of Scandinavia."

"What! Had he lost his wife?"

"You can understand," said Holmes, suavely, "that I extend to the affairs of my other clients the same secrecy which I promise to you in yours."

"Of course! Very right! very right! I'm sure I beg pardon. As to my own case, I am ready to give you any information which may assist you in forming an opinion."

"Thank you. I have already learned all that is in the public prints, nothing more. I presume that I may take it as correct—this article, for example, as to the disappearance of the bride."

Lord St. Simon glanced over it. "Yes, it is correct, as far as it goes."

"But it needs a great deal of supplementing before any one could offer an opinion. I think that I may arrive at my facts most directly by questioning you."

"Pray do so."

"When did you first meet Miss Hatty Doran?"

"In San Francisco, a year ago."

"You were travelling in the States?"

"Yes."

"Did you become engaged then?"

"No."

"But you were on a friendly footing?"

"I was amused by her society, and she could see that I was amused."

"Her father is very rich?"

"He is said to be the richest man on the Pacific slope."

"And how did he make his money?"

"In mining. He had nothing a few years ago. Then he struck gold, invested it, and came up by leaps and bounds."

"Now, what is your own impression as to the young lady's—your wife's character?"

The nobleman swung his glasses a little faster, and stared down into the fire. "You see, Mr. Holmes," said he, "my wife was 20 before her father became a rich man. During that time she ran free in a mining camp, and wandered through woods or mountains, so that her education has come from Nature rather than from the schoolmaster. She is what we call in England a tomboy, with a strong nature, wild and free, unfettered by any sort of traditions. She is impetuous—volcanic, I was about to say. She is swift in making up her mind, and fearless in carrying out her resolutions. On the other hand, I would not have given her the name which I have the honor to bear"—he gave a little stately cough—"had not I thought her to be at bottom a noble woman. I believe she is capable of heroic self-sacrifice, and that anything dishonorable would be repugnant to her."

"Have you her photograph?"

"I brought this with me." He opened a locket, and showed us the full face of a very lovely woman. It was not a photograph, but an ivory miniature, and the artist had brought out the full effect of the lustrous black hair, the large dark eyes and the exquisite mouth. Holmes gazed long and earnestly at it. Then he closed the locket and handed it back to Lord St. Simon.

"The young lady came to London, then, and you renewed your acquaintance?"

"Yes, her father brought her over for the last London season. I met her several times, became engaged to her, and have now married her."

"She brought, I understand, a considerable dowry?"

"A fair dowry. Not more than is usual in my family."

"And this, of course, remains to you, since the marriage is a fait accompli?"

"I really have made no inquiries on the subject."

"Very naturally not. Did you see Miss Doran on the day before the wedding?"

"Yes."

"Was she in good spirits?"

"Never better. She kept talking of what we should do in our future lives."

"Indeed! That is very interesting. And on the morning of the wedding?"

"She was as bright as possible—at least until after the ceremony."

"And did you observe any change in her then?"

"Well, to tell the truth, I saw then the first signs that I had ever seen that her temper was just a little sharp. The incident, however, was too trivial to relate and can have no possible bearing upon the case."

"Pray let us have it, for all that."

"Oh, it is childish. She dropped her bouquet as we went toward the vestry. She was passing the front pew at the time, and it fell over into the pew. There was a moment's delay, but the gentleman in the pew handed it up to her again, and it did not appear to be the worse for the fall. Yet when I spoke to her of the matter she answered me abruptly, and in the carriage, on our way home, she seemed absurdly agitated over this trifling cause."

"Indeed! You say that there was a gentleman in the pew. Some of the general public were present, then?"

"Oh, yes. It is impossible to exclude them when the church is open."

"This gentleman was not one of your wife's friends?"

"No, no; I call him a gentleman by courtesy, but he was quite a common-looking person. I hardly noticed his appearance. But really I think that we are wandering rather far from the point."

"Lady St. Simon, then, returned from the wedding in a less cheerful frame of mind than she had gone to it. What did she do on re-entering her father's house?"

"I saw her in conversation with her maid."

"And who is her maid?"

"Alice is her name. She is an American, and came from California with her."

"A confidential servant?"

"A little too much so. It seemed to me that her mistress allowed her to take great liberties. Still, of course, in America they look upon these things in a different way."

"How long did she speak to this Alice?"

"Oh, a few minutes. I had something else to think of."

"Oh, a few minutes. I had something else to think of."

"You did not overhear what they said?"

"Lady St. Simon said something about 'jumping a claim.' She was accustomed to use slang of the kind. I have no idea what she meant."

"American slang is very expressive sometimes. And what did your wife do when she finished speaking to her maid?"

"She walked into the breakfast room."

"On your arm?"

"No, alone. She was very independent in little matters like that. Then, after we had sat down for ten minutes or so, she rose hurriedly, muttered some words of apology, and left the room. She never came back."

"But this maid, Alice, as I understand, deposes that she went to her room, covered her bride's dress with a long ulster, put on a bonnet, and went out."

"Quite so. And she was afterward seen walking into Hyde Park in company with Flora Millar, a woman who is now in custody, and who had already made a disturbance at Mr. Doran's house that morning."

"Ah, yes. I should like a few particulars as to this young lady and your relations to her."

Lord St. Simon shrugged his shoulders and raised his eyebrows. "We have been on a friendly footing for some years—I may say on a very friendly footing. She used to be at the 'Allegro.' I have not treated her ungenerously, and she has no just cause of complaint against me, but you know what women are, Mr. Holmes. Flora was a dear little thing, but exceedingly hot-headed, and devotedly attached to me. She wrote me dreadful letters when she heard that I was about to be married; and, to tell the truth, the reason why I had the marriage celebrated so quietly was that I feared lest there might be a scandal in the church. She came to Mr. Doran's door just after we returned, and she endeavored to push her way in, uttering very abusive expressions toward my wife, and even threatening her; but I had foreseen the possibility of something of the sort, and I had two police fellows there in private clothes, who soon pushed her out again. She was quiet when she saw that there was no good in making a row."

"Did your wife hear all this?"

"No, thank goodness, she did not."

"And she was seen walking with this very woman afterward?"

"Yes. That is what Mr. Lestrade, of Scotland Yard, looks upon as so serious. It is thought that Flora decoyed my wife out and laid some terrible trap for her."

"Well, it is a possible supposition."

"You think so, too?"

"I did not say a probable one. But you do not yourself look upon this as likely?"

"I do not think Flora would hurt a fly."

"Still, jealousy is a strange transformer of character. Pray what is your own theory as to what took place?"

"Well, really, I came to seek a theory, not to propound one. I have given you all the facts. Since you ask me, however, I may say that it has occurred to me as possible that the excitement of this affair, the consciousness that she had made so immense a social stride, had the effect of causing some little nervous disturbance in my wife."

"In short, that she had become suddenly deranged?"

"Well, really, when I consider that she has turned her back—I will not say upon me, but upon so much that many have aspired to without success—I can hardly explain it in any other fashion."

"Well, certainly that is also a conceivable hypothesis," said Holmes, smiling. "And now, Lord St. Simon, I think that I have nearly all my data. May I ask whether you were seated at the breakfast table so that you could see out of the window?"

"We could see the other side of the road and the park."

"Quite so. Then I do not think that I need to detain you longer. I shall communicate with you."

"Should you be fortunate enough to solve this problem," said our client, rising.

"I have solved it."

"Eh? What was that?"

"I say that I have solved it."

"Where, then, is my wife?"

"That is a detail which I shall speedily supply."

Lord St. Simon shook his head. "I am afraid that it will take wiser heads than yours or mine," he remarked, and, bowing in a stately, old-fashioned manner, he departed.

"It is very good of Lord St. Simon to honor my head by putting it on a level with his own," said Sherlock Holmes, laughing. "I think that I shall have a whiskey and soda and a cigar after all this cross-questioning. I had formed my conclusions as to the case before our client came into the room."

"My dear Holmes!"

"I have notes of several similar cases, though none, as I remarked before, which were quite as prompt. My whole examination served to turn my conjecture into a certainty. Circumstantial evidence is occasionally very convincing, as when you find a trout in the milk, to quote Thoreau's example."

"But I have heard all that you have heard."

"Without, however, the knowledge of pre-existing cases which serves me so well. There was a parallel instance in Aberdeen some years back, and something on very much the same lines at Munich the year after the Franco-Prussian war. It is one of these cases—but, hello, here is Lestrade! Good afternoon, Lestrade! You will find an extra tumbler upon the sideboard, and there are cigars in the box."

The official detective was attired in a pea-jacket and cravat, which gave him a decidedly nautical appearance, and he carried a black canvas bag in his hand. With a short greeting he seated himself and lit the cigar which had been offered to him.

"What's up, then?" asked Holmes, with a twinkle in his eye. "You look dissatisfied."

"And I feel dissatisfied. It is this infernal St. Simon marriage case. I can make neither head nor tail of the business."

"Really! You surprise me."

"Who ever heard of such a mixed affair? Every clue seems to slip through my fingers. I have been at work upon it all day."

"And very wet it seems to have made you," said Holmes, laying his hand upon the arm of the peajacket.

"Yes, I have been dragging the Serpentine."

"In Heaven's name, what for?"

"In search of the body of Lady St. Simon."

Sherlock Holmes leaned back in his chair and laughed heartily.

"Have you dragged the basin of Trafalgar Square fountain?" he asked.

"Why? What do you mean?"

"Because you have just as good a chance of finding this lady in the one as in the other."

Lestrade shot an angry glance at my companion. "I suppose you know all about it," snarled.

"Well, I have only just heard the facts, but my mind is made up."

"Oh, indeed! Then you think that the Serpentine plays no part in the matter?"

"I think it very unlikely."

"Then perhaps you will kindly explain how it is that we found this in it?" He opened his bag as he spoke and tumbled on to the floor a wedding dress of watered silk, a pair of white satin shoes and a bride's wreath and veil, all discolored and soaked in water. "There," said he, putting a new wedding ring upon the top of the pile. "There is a little nut for you to crack, Master Holmes."

"Oh, indeed!" said my friend, blowing blue rings into the air. "You dragged them from the Serpentine?"

"No. They were found floating near the margin by a park-keeper. They have been identified as her clothes, and it seemed to me that if the clothes were there the body would not be far off."

"By the same brilliant reasoning, every man's body is to be found in the neighborhood of his wardrobe. And pray what did you hope to arrive at through this?"

"At some evidence implicating Flora Millar in the disappearance."

"I am afraid that you will find it difficult."

"Are you, indeed, now?" cried Lestrade, with some bitterness. "I am afraid, Holmes, that you are not very practical with your deductions and your inferences. You have made two blunders in as many minutes. This dress does implicate Miss Flora Millar."

"And how?"

"In the dress is a pocket. In the pocket is a card-case. In the card-case is a note. The note is in this very hand." He slapped it down upon the table in front of him. "Listen to this: 'You will see me when all is ready. Come at once. F. H. M.' Now my theory all along has been that Lady St. Simon was decoyed away by Flora Miller, and that she, with confederates, no doubt, was responsible for her disappearance. Here, signed with her initials, is the very note which was no doubt quietly slipped into her hand at the door and which lured her within their reach."

"Very good, Lestrade," said Holmes, laughing. "You really are very fine indeed. Let me see it." He took up the paper in a listless way, but his attention instantly became riveted, and he gave a little cry of satisfaction. "This is indeed important," said he.

"Ha! you find it so?"

"Extremely so. I congratulate you warmly."

Lestrade rose in his triumph and bent his head to look. "Why," he shrieked, "you're looking at the wrong side!"

"On the contrary, this is the right side."

"The right side? You're mad! Here is the note written in pencil over here."

"And over here is what appears to be the fragment of a hotel bill, which interests me deeply."

"There's nothing in it. I looked at it before," said Lestrade. "'Oct. 4, rooms 8s., breakfast 2s. 6d., cocktail 1s., lunch 2s. 6d., glass sherry, 8d.' I see nothing in that."

"Very likely not. It is most important, all the same. As to the note, it is important also, or at least the initials are, so I congratulate you again."

"I've wasted time enough," said Lestrade, rising. "I believe in hard work and not in sitting by the fire spinning fine theories. Good-day, Mr. Holmes, and we shall see which gets to the bottom of the matter first." He gathered up the garments, thrust them into the bag and made for the door.

"Just one hint to you, Lestrade," drawled Holmes, before his rival vanished. "I will tell you the true solution of the matter. Lady St. Simon is a myth. There is not, and there never has been, any such person."

Lestrade looked sadly at my companion. Then he turned to me, tapped his forehead three times, shook his head solemnly, and hurried away.

He had barely shut the door behind him when Holmes rose and put on his overcoat. "There is something in what the fellow says about outdoor work," he remarked, "so I think, Watson, that I must leave you to your papers for a little."

It was after 5 o'clock when Sherlock Holmes left me, but I had no time to be lonely, for within an hour there arrived a confectioner's man with a very large flat box. This he unpacked with the help of a youth whom he had brought with him, and presently, to my very great astonishment, a quiet epicurean little cold supper began to be laid out upon our humble lodging-house mahogany. There were a couple of brace of cold woodcock, a pheasant, a pate de foir gras pie, with a group of ancient and cob-webby bottles. Having laid out all these luxuries my two visitors vanished away, like the genii of the Arabian Nights, with no explanation save that the things had been paid for and were ordered to this address.

Just before 9 o'clock Sherlock Holmes stepped briskly into the room. His features were gravely set, but there was a light in his eye which made me think that he had not been disappointed in his conclusions.

"They have laid the super, then," he said, rubbing his hands.

"You seem to expect company. They have laid for five."

"Yes, I fancy we may have some company dropping in" said he. "I am surprised that Lord St. Simon has not already arrived. Ha, I fancy that I hear his step now upon the stairs."

It was indeed our visitor of the morning who came bustling in, dangling his glasses more vigorously than ever, and with a very perturbed expression upon his aristocratic features.

"My messenger reached you, then?" asked Holmes.

"Yes, and I confess that the contents startled me beyond measure. Have you good authority for what you say?"

"The best possible."

Lord St. Simon sank into a chair and passed his hand over his forehead.

"What will the Duke say," he murmured, "when he hears that one of the family has been subjected to such humiliation?"

"It is the purest accident. I cannot allow that there is any humiliation."

"Ah, you look on these things from another standpoint."

"I fail to see that any one is to blame. I can hardly see how the lady could have acted otherwise, though her abrupt method of doing it was undoubtedly to be regretted. Having no mother, she had no one to advise her at such a crisis."

"It was a slight, sir, a public slight," said Lord St. Simon, tapping his fingers upon the table.

"You must make allowance for this poor girl, placed in so unprecedented a position."

"I will make no allowance. I am very angry indeed, and I have been shamefully used."

"I think that I heard a ring," said Holmes. "Yes, there are steps on the landing. If I cannot persuade you to take a lenient view of the matter, Lord St. Simon, I have brought an advocate here who may be more successful." He opened the door and ushered in a lady and gentleman. "Lord St. Simon," said he, "allow me to introduce you to Mr. and Mrs. Francis Hay Moulton. The lady, I think, you have already met."

At the sight of these newcomers our client had sprung from his seat and stood very erect, with his eyes cast down and his hand thrust into the breast of his frock coat, a picture of offended dignity. The lady had taken a quick step forward and had held out her hand to him, but he still refused to raise his eyes. It was as well for his resolution, perhaps, for her pleading face was one which it was hard to resist.

"You're angry, Robert," said she. "Well, I guess you have every cause to be."

"Pray make no apology to me," said Lord St. Simon, bitterly.

"Oh, yes, I know that I have treated you real bad and that I should have spoken to you before I went; but I was kind of rattled, and from the time when I saw Frank here again I just didn't know what I was doing or saying. I only wonder I didn't fall down and do a faint right there before the altar."

"Perhaps, Mrs. Moulton, you would like my friend and me to leave the room while you explain this matter?"

"If I may give an opinion," remarked the strange gentleman, "we've had just a little too much secrecy over this matter already. For my part, I should like all Europe and America to hear the rights of it." He was a small, wiry, sunburnt man, clean shaven, with a sharp face and alert manner.

"Then I'll tell our story right away," said the lady. "Frank here and I met in '84 in McQuire's camp, near the Rockies, where pa was working a claim. We were engaged to each other. Frank and I; but then one day father struck a rich pocket and made a pile, while poor Frank here had a claim that petered out and came to nothing. The richer pa grew, the poorer was Frank; so at last pa wouldn't hear of our engagement lasting any longer, and he took me away to 'Frisco. Frank wouldn't throw up his hand, though; so he followed me there, and he saw me without pa knowing anything about it. It would only have made him mad to know, so we just fixed it all up for ourselves. Frank said that he would go and make his pile, too, and never come back to claim me until he had as much as pa. So then I promised to wait for him to the end of time and pledged myself not to marry any one else while he lived. 'Why shouldn't we be married right away, then,' said he, 'and then I will feel sure of you, and I won't claim to be your husband until I come back?' Well, we talked it over, and he had fixed it all up so nicely, with a clergyman all ready in waiting, that we just did it right there; and then Frank went off to seek his fortune, and I went back to pa.

"The next I heard of Frank was that he was in Montana, and then he went prospecting in Arizona, and then I heard of him from New Mexico. After that came a long newspaper story about how a miners' camp had been attacked by Apache Indians, and there was my Frank's name among the killed. I fainted dead away, and I was very sick for months after. Pa thought I had a decline, and took me to half the doctors in 'Frisco. Not a word of news came for a year or more, so that I never doubted that Frank was really dead. Then Lord St. Simon came to 'Frisco, and we came to London, and a marriage was arranged, and pa was very pleased,

BUT THIS MAID ALICE, AS I UNDERSTAND, DEPOSES THAT SHE WENT TO HER ROOM, COVERED HER BRIDE'S DRESS WITH A LARGE ULSTER, PUT ON A BONNET AND WENT OUT.

but I felt all the time that no man on this earth would ever take the place in my heart that had been given to my poor Frank.

"Still, if I had married Lord St. Simon, of course I'd have to do my duty by him. We can't command our love, but we can our actions. I went to the altar with him with the intention to make him just as good a wife as it was in me to be. But you may imagine what I felt when, just as I came to the altar rails, I glanced back and saw Frank standing and looking at me out of the first pew. I thought it was his ghost at first; but when I looked again there he was still, with a kind of question in his eyes as if to ask me whether I were glad or sorry to see him. I wonder I didn't drop. I know that everything was turning round, and the words of the clergyman were just like the buzz of a bee in my ear. I didn't know what to do. Should I stop the service and make a scene in the church? I glanced at him again, and he seemed to know what I was thinking, for he raised his finger to his lips to tell me to be still. Then I saw him scribble on a piece of paper, and I knew that he was writing me a note. As I passed his pew on the way out I dropped my bouquet over to him, and he slipped the note into my hand when he returned me the flowers. It was only a line asking me to join him when he made the sign to me to do so. Of course I never doubted for a moment that my first duty was now to him, and I determined to do just whatever he might direct.

"When I got back I told my maid, who had known him in California and had always been his friend. I ordered her to say nothing, but to get a few things packed and my ulster ready. I know I ought to have spoken to Lord St. Simon, but it was dreadful hard before his mother and all those great people. I just made up my mind to run away and explain afterward. I hadn't been at the table ten minutes before I saw Frank out of the window at the other side of the road. He beckoned to me and then began walking into the park. I slipped out, put on my things and followed him. Some women came talking something or other about Lord St. Simon to me—seemed to me from the little I heard as if he had a little secret of his own before marriage also—but I managed to get away from her, and soon overtook Frank. We got into a cab together, and away we drove to some lodgings he had taken in Gordon Square, and that was my true wedding after all those years of waiting. Frank had been a prisoner among the Apaches, had escaped, came on to 'Frisco, found that I had given him up for dead and had gone to England, followed me there and had come upon me at last on the very morning of my second wedding."

"I saw it in a paper," explained the American. "It gave the name and the church, but not where the lady lived."

"Then we had a talk as to what we should do, and Frank was all for openness, but I was so ashamed of it all that I felt as if I should like to vanish away and never see any of them again—just sending a line to pa, perhaps, to show him that I was alive. It was awful to me to think of all those lords and ladies sitting round that breakfast table and waiting for me to come back. So Frank took my wedding clothes and things and made a bundle of them, so that I should not be traced, and dropped them away somewhere where no one could find them. It is likely that we should have gone on to Paris to-morrow, only that this good gentleman, Mr. Holmes, came round to us this evening, though how he found us is more than I can think, and he showed us very clearly and kindly that I was wrong and that Frank was right, and that we should be putting ourselves in the wrong if we were so secret. Then he offered to give us a chance of talking to Lord St. Simon alone, and so we came right away round to his rooms at once. Now, Robert, you have heard it all, and I am very sorry if I have given you pain, and I hope that you do not think very meanly of me."

Lord St. Simon had by no means relaxed his rigid attitude, but had listened with a frowning brow and a compressed lip to this long narrative.

"Excuse me," he said, "but it is not my custom to discuss my most intimate personal affairs in this public manner."

"Then you won't forgive me? You won't shake hands before I go?"

"Oh, certainly, if it would give you any pleasure." He put out his hand and coldly grasped that which she extended to him.

"I had hoped," suggested Holmes, "that you would have joined us in a friendly supper."

"I think that there you ask a little too much," responded his lordship. "I may be forced to acquiesce in these recent developments, but I can hardly be expected to make merry over them. I think that, with your permission, I will now wish you all a very good-night." He included us all in a sweeping bow and stalked out of the room.

"Then I trust that you at least will honor me with your company," said Sherlock Holmes. "It is always a joy to meet an American, Mr. Moulton, for I am one of those who believe that the folly of a monarch and the blundering of a minister in far-gone years will not prevent our children from being some day citizens of the same world-wide country under a flag which shall be a quartering of the Union Jack with the Stars and Stripes."

. . . . . .

"The case has been an interesting one," remarked Holmes, when our visitors had left us, "because it serves to show very clearly how simple the explanation may be of an affair which at first sight seems to be almost inexplicable. Nothing could be more natural than the sequence of events as narrated by this lady, and nothing stranger than the result when viewed, for instance, by Mr. Lestrade, of Scotland Yard."

"You were not yourself at fault at all, then?"

"From the first two facts were very obvious to me, the one that the lady had been quite willing to undergo the wedding ceremony, the other that she had repented of it within a few minutes of returning home. Obviously something had occurred during the morning, then, to cause her to change her mind. What could that something be? She could not have spoken to any one when she was out, for she had been in the company of the bridegroom. Had she seen some one, then? If she had, it must be some one from America, because she had spent so short a time in this country that she could hardly have allowed any one to acquire so deep an influence over her that the mere sight of him would induce her to change her plans so completely. You see we have already arrived by a process of exclusion, at the idea that she might have seen an American. Then who could this American be, and why should he possess so much influence over her? It might be a lover; it might be a husband. Her young womanhood had, I knew, been spent in rough scenes and under strange conditions. So far I had got before I ever heard Lord St. Simons narrative. When he told us of a man in a pew, of the change in the bride's manner, of so transparent a device for obtaining a note as the dropping of a bouquet, of her resort to her confidential maid, and of her very significant allusion to claim-jumping—which in miners' parlance means taking possession of that which another person has a prior claim to—the whole situation became absolutely clear. She had gone off with a man, and the man was either a lover or was a previous husband—the chances being in favor of the latter."

"And how in the world did you find them?"

"It might have been difficult, but friend Lestrade held information in his hands the value of which he did not himself know. The initials were of course, of the highest importance, but more valuable still was it to know that within a week he had settled his bill at one of the most select London hotels."

"How did you deduce the select?"

"By the select prices. Eight shillings for a bed and eightpence for a glass of sherry pointed to one of the most expensive hotels. There are not many in London which charge at that rate. In the second one which I visited in Northumberland avenue, I learned by an inspection of the book that Francis H. Moulton, an American gentleman, had left only the day before, and on looking over the entries against him I came upon the very items which I had seen in the duplicate bill. His letters were to be forwarded to No. 229 Gordon square; so thither I travelled, and being fortunate enough to find the loving couple at home, I ventured to give them some paternal advice, and to point out to them that it would be better in every way that they should make their position a little clearer both to the general public and to Lord St. Simon in particular. I invited them to meet him here, and, as you see, I made him keep the appointment."

"But with no very good result," I remarked. "His conduct was certainly not very gracious."

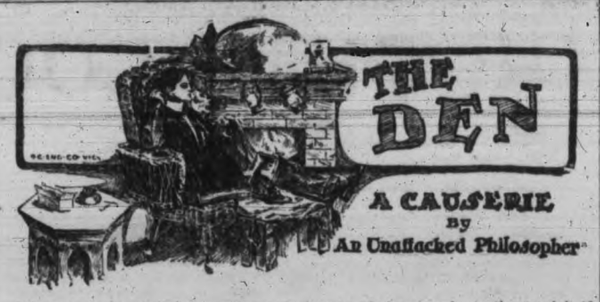
"Ah, Watson," said Holmes, smiling, "perhaps you would not be very gracious either, if, after all the trouble of wooing and winning, you found yourself deprived in an instant of wife and of fortune. I think that we may judge Lord St. Simon very mercifully, and thank our stars that we are never likely to find ourselves in the same position. Draw your chair up, and hand me my violin, for the only problem we have still to solve is how to while away these bleak autumnal evenings."

EAT CLARK'S LUNCH TONGUE

and notice how tender, tasty and sweet canned tongue can be. The finest tongues carefully cooked.

Jean and Auguste Miles, two Paris market porters, after a desperate fight with knives, discovered that they were brothers who had lost sight of each other for more than twenty-five years. They flung away their knives and fell upon each other's necks, weeping.

The Bishop of Perth has gone home to England for a short rest from the heavy work and anxiety of the administration of his great diocese, which spreads over all Western Australia, an area of nearly 1,000,000 square miles.



I have a hazy recollection of some scriptural admonition that runs something as follows:

"It needs be that high fences must come, but woe to him by whom the high fence cometh." The importance of this warning, brought home to us very tangibly here in Victoria, sometimes leads to an extreme vision of limitless parks, fence free and unbroken by rigid lines of agressive ownership—a civic champaign of green slopes and gardened terraces dotted with dwellings dropped from the skies in careful disregard of geometric conventions.

That this was an extreme view, and not a fair ideal of unattainable perfection, we have always instinctively felt; and it tends to the crystalisation of one's unfixed and nebulous doctrine, to find so cosmopolitan an authority as Henry James pleading to his earlier countrymen for a moderate and distinct tribute of reverence to the infinitely fine line where home boundaries meet and melt.

I quote from his recent "Autumn Impressions"—the record of a revisit to New England.

. . . Few fresh circumstances struck me as falling more happily into the picture than this especial decency of the definite, the palpable affirmation and belated delimitation of college yard.

The high, decorated, recurrent gates and the still insufficiently high iron palings—may appear in spots, extemporised and thin; but that signifies little in presence of the precious idea on the side of which, in the land of the "open door," the all abstract outline, the timid term and the general concession, they bravely range themselves. The open door—as it figures here in respect to everything but trade, may make a magnificent place, but it makes poor places; and in places, despite our large mistrust of privacy, we must content ourselves with living.

This especial drawing of the belt at Harvard is an admirably interesting example of the way in which the formal enclosure of objects at all interesting immediately refines upon their interest, immediately establishes values. The enclosure may be impressive from without but from within it is delicious; nothing is more curious than to trace in the aspects so controlled the effect of their established relation to it. This resembles, in the human or social order, the improved situation of the foundling who has discovered his family or of the actor who has mastered his part.

You will gather from this, easily enough, although James is not famous for lucidity. (Gertrude Atherton wrote to him the other day: "Dear Mr. James,—I was so pleased to read your review of my little effort, "Rulers of Kings." Kindly write and tell me whether you liked it or not.") You will gather from his lightly sketched picture of a college fence, something of the delicacy with which this "decency of the definite" must be indicated; something of the formal value of a defined periphery to our privacy; something of recognized and absolute finality to the home area, unmistakeable in purpose while unaggressive in effect.

We step apart here entirely from all consideration of title and question of ownership—giving to the occupying tenant full and sweeping authority over his own. If an Englishman's house is his castle so is his lawn, garden or yard his empire and the paling fence or strand of wire surrounding them a sign of tacit agreement between himself and the outer world.

There is to be no trespass here, from without, no marauding excursions from within; the bounds of his dominion, invisible in themselves are here set up visibly, and this tangible evidence to the occupant and to his neighbors carries the same responsibility abroad and at home, and conveys the same subtle sense of personality as does the flag of his nation. The fence, indeed, in its expression of personality may be more aptly likened to a garment, of more enduring years than fall to mere clothing; such as the self-built and self-moulding shell of the Nautilus, a boundary fence or covering that gives a fairer, fuller rendition of the wonderful growth within than any sole study of the tenant body would bring. And as the sea urchin, the crab, the pearl oyster, and the caddis only receive their full meed of wondering admiration when the symbolism of the shell is considered, so the varied haunts and homes of man may not be fairly appreciated until the unique individuality of each one is traced and deciphered in the matter and spirit of its surrounding cincture.

The atmosphere of the home is contained, measured and unified by its limitations as the strength and mystery of the invisible seas are traced and read along the fringes of the beach.

From the villas of ancient Rome whose boundaries were solemnly set with statues of chosen gods, to the rough half clearing of the forest settler surrounded by crude snake fencing—something of character and condition is readily translateable from the enclosure to its limiting wall and from wall to enclosure.

The rugged stone dyke of a well tilled farm, the red brick wall of an ancient orchard, the trim white palings about some thrifty vegetable garden, the wrought iron formality guarding the front of Midas' mansion of prosperity, the green hedge of well-to-do nature lovers or the modest flower festooned panels of lesser affluence alike suggest more than a little of the life and spirit of those dwelling within. So, too, do the high gloomy barriers that shut the prying eye from the pessimistic privacy of prisoners, madmen and cynics.

Better a snake fence, than such as this.

Did you ever hear who invented the snake fence? You know the sort, a lot of rails laid lengthwise in a zig-zag fashion, and piled five feet high in such a manner that they break down when you try to climb over with your gun. This lets you in for damages.

THE SNAKE FENCE.

When Eve and Adam were expelled
(Say, rather, emigrated),
A barbed wire fence they first beheld,
Strong, high, and iron gated.

It kept them out of Paradise,
I need not tell you how, sirs,
But who would climb a barbed wire twice
When wearing figleaf trousers?

Enough—they staunched their wounds and turned
Their unused hands to labor,
They felled and slashed and stumped and burned
And—quarrelled with a neighbor.

This neighbor was a common clown,
One of the Nodland peasants—
And once when Adam was in town
He came and shot their pheasants.

In vain Eve threatened what would hap
When eve brought home her Adam—
"I do not give," so sneered the chap,
"Adam for Adam, Madam!"

"There ain't no use in raising Cain,
Just 'cause you come from Eden,
I shot the birds—they're mine, that's plain,
Don't care who done the breedin'."

So off he went and Adam came
Home from his weekly market,
He promised comfort to his dame,
"Our section line, we'll mark it."

"And when we have it well defined
"We'll build"—he blushed with loathing—
"You know! That time we left behind
Some fragments of our clothing."

So hard at work they went to mark
The limits of their section,
North, east, south, west, from dawn till dark,
They chained and made connection.

"And now," cried Adam, "for the fence!
Trespass must be prevented!
Alas—for all their fond intents
Barbed wire was not invented!

They sought it up, they sought it down,
They telegraphed, desiring
Had ever heard of wiring.

When angry Adam wept for wire,
Eve comforted and kissed him;
"Cheer up, old man, and douse your ire,
We'll try the wireless system.

"I'll ask a lawyer friend of mine
His counsel shrewd to lend us,
Altho' his ways are serpentine,
His wisdom is tremendous."

The lawyer came with slimy speed—
Cheerfully optimistic—
"What! Build a fence of wire? Indeed,
'Twere too anachronistic.

"Rail not, that your wire-pulling fails—
Wires are not worth bewailing—
Go split me now a pile of rails,
And we will turn to railing.

"So—lay them thus, and thus," said he.
They followed his directions,
And built about their boundary
The weirdest of erections.

It zigged northwest, it zagged northeast,
With wiggles, tacks and doubles,
Much alike the slippy, spineless beast
Who shared their Eden troubles.

* * * * * *

The Nodman saw the fence and fled.
The post brought down from Babel
Their lawyer's bill—they laughed and said,
"We'll pay it—when we're Abel."

THE DENIZEN.

CURING TREES OF DISEASE.

Medicine Administered With Good Results By a Russian Scientist.

While the science of animal medicine is obviously antiquated, it is certainly much more advanced than the science of vegetable medicine. Animals are treated locally and internally with curative medicines, while aside from fumigation and spraying of diseased plants, the first gleam of light is just breaking in treating diseased plants and trees with medicaments, some nutritive and others curative. A Russian investigator has just reported the result of some 500 experiments of this character which he conducted by introducing into the trunks nutritive salts, both in the dry state and in solution.

Experiments were made with oaks, poplars and sycamores, which suffered from frost, diseased white acacias, pear and apple trees. In all cases the results were more or less favorable. Chlorosis, or bleaching of leaves, was treated successfully with iron sulphate, as well as a destructive fungus disease of the grape vine known as anthracnose. Fungus disease of the apple and oak were also successfully combatted by administering medicine internally, as it were, allowing the plant to distribute them to the diseased cells in this way.

The extensive changes of the tissue of old trees into gum, as familarly encountered on cherry trees, a process known as gummosis, was effectively treated by solutions of acetic, oxalic and tartaric acids. Of greater significance, however, was the attempt to combat the numerous boring insects that infest orchards and forest trees by poisoning them by the introduction of poisonous solutions into the sap. For this purpose arsenic, copper sulphate, manganese and barium were used, and the results were quite satisfactory in destroying the bark borer, apple moth and one species of plant louse. With an extension of the knowledge of plant pathology and physiology, the new method of healing, nourishing and stimulating trees may be looked for to assume proportions undreamed of at present.—Boston Transcript.

"I beg your pardon, waiter," said the tourist in the railway restaurant, "Did you say that I had twenty minutes to wait or that it was twenty minutes to eight?" "I said nayther," answered the Hibernian attendant. "I said yez had twinty minutes to ate, an' that's all yez had. Yer thrain's gone now!"—Cleveland Leader.

Jetsam, Jokes and Jingles

THE UNMENTIONABLE.

(English anatomy ends with the diaphragm. The mention even of the stomach is not permissible in polite society.—Frankfurter Zeitung.)

When rich with peel and plum, a cake
Is fare I'm not allowed to try,
Because it gives me st——
No, reader, no. I'll not say why.
If I should give a plainer hint
You'd faint to see it in cold print.

Though oft I suffer agonies,
Yet when I mention where, I trow
Is rarer than a dragon is,
For I'm well-mannered, you must know.
The world would blush for weeks to come
To hear me name my little t——.

If I'm heard intimating it
Holds "that which with it disagrees,
Though subtly indicating it
By elegant periphrases,
How general, how sad to view
Is conscious modesty's shocked hue!

Dire were the impropriety
Of naming what unnamed must rest;
Lest horrified society
Should learn what lies below my chest.
Enough for me to be aware
That after all you know it's there.

A REGULAR BOSTON JOKE.

The professor had been summoned as an expert witness in a case involving the ownership of a tract of coal land.

"I will ask you, professor," said the attorney for the prosecution, "if the geological formation of this land corresponds with the published data pertaining thereto?"

"It does, sir," he answered.

"You have thoroughly read up the geology of the tract in question?"

"I have not."

"You have not?"

"No, sir."

"I ask the jury to notice that the witness flatly contradicts himself. Now, sir, if you haven't read up the geology involved in this case, why do you pretend to know anything at all about it?"

"Because, sir," said the professor, "in studying geological formations it is my invariable custom to read down."

"Silence in the court room!" thundered the judge.—Chicago Tribune.

AN EMBARRASSING BLUNDER.

"How did your father treat George when he asked him for you?"

"It was one of papa's deaf days, and he thought George was asking him for a loan."

"What did he say?"

"He told George that while he would be glad to loan him the trifle he asked for, he had so many requests of the same character that he begged to be excused."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

A COSTLY GIFT FOR THE PRESIDENT.

"He de biggest, fattes' 'possum I ever see," said the old darkey, "en I gwine give him ter de President when he come."

"That'll be fine."

"It orter be, suh; an' I hope he'll 'preciate him; fer it took six dogs en seven niggers two days ter ketch him, en I had ter pray a whole week fer grace fer keep fum eatin' him!"—Atlanta Constitution.

Cobwigger—"Henpeck's home ties seem rather irksome." Merritt—"Especially the neckties his wife makes for him."—Harper's Bazar.

"Did you ever contribute to a campaign fund?" "Not consciously. But I have paid premiums on a life insurance policy."—Washington Star.

"Instead of begging," said the kind lady, "you should save up something for a rainy day." "If I did, lady," said Remorseful Robert, "it would be just my luck fer there to come a long drought."—Indianapolis Star.

Hon! I can give you but one hundred thousand." College President—"That won't do. As long as we're going to accept tainted money, we must have enough to pay for the damage to our reputation."—Life.

"You seem to have a pretty large cemetery here, my friend." "Wul, yeah." "What causes most of the deaths, if I may ask?" "Wul, liver complaint, mostly." "No!" "Yeah. A feller with a white liver ain't noways likely to last long in this gulch, stranger."—Puck.

"What beautiful weather in which to do nothing!" "Oh, yes, indeed! What a pity there isn't more of it to do!"—Brooklyn Life.

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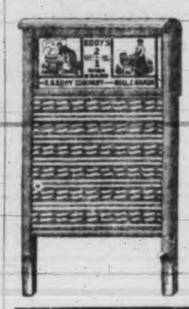

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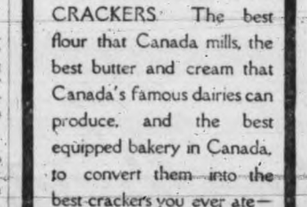

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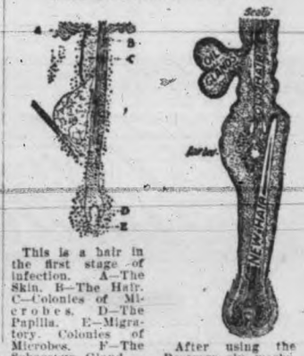

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London, Oct 26.—"London will be nice when it's finished," an American visitor is reported to have said. And we do not wonder at this remark when applied to the Strand and district, which during the summer months has been in a state of chaos. But gradually the much talked of "improvements" are nearing completion and the formal opening of the new thoroughfare, Kingsway and Aldwych, by the King this week, is a big step in this direction. No less a period seventy years ago was the question of this Holborn-to-Strand avenue first mooted, and the difficulties seemed insuperable in the way of building a direct thoroughfare such as that which has now been opened. The disappearance of the tortuous lanes and byways which formed an unsavory slum right in the heart of the Strand district is not to be regretted by any one. The cost has been enormous, compensation to property owners in the district forming the greater part of it, but the spacious buildings which will line the site will repay to a great extent the outlay. The fact of the Kingsway being opened in state by His Majesty shows the extent of his interest in all that concerns the people of London. Addresses from the various corporations of London were presented to His Majesty at different points on the route, and the presence of Queen Alexandra gave added zest to the demonstration of loyalty from the tremendous crowds that had assembled to see their Majesties pass to and from the new thoroughfare.

The King's Activity.

This is a busy week with the King and it is lucky that the clerk of the weather has been in a particularly good mood, sending cloudless skies and brilliant sunshine for the various ceremonies which His Majesty has been attending. Not the least important of these was the laying of the foundation stone of the new post office, the site of which is in the vicinity of, Newgate street. The Lord Mayor, sheriffs and common councillors turned out in all their civic splendor to welcome the King to the city, and awaited His Majesty's coming at Holborn Bars. The chief magistrate in his robe of purple velvet trimmed with ermine, looked almost regal, and behind him were the sword and mace bearers and a big contingent of municipal dignitaries. In accordance with an old custom, on the arrival of the King they surrendered to him the great pearl sword which is their symbol of authority. As is usual, however, it was at once handed back and they preceded His Majesty to the scene of the ceremony. Through the acquisition of the telephone the need for further accommodation has become imperative with the postal business increasing to such an enormous extent. Lord Stanley in his address to the King told a wonderful story of its progress.

Visit of Parisians.

The members of the Paris municipal council have come over to visit London and during the week have been the recipients of the most flattering hospitality. The King received them at Buckingham Palace and they also visited and were [illegible] coming has forged another link in the interchange of courtesies between the two nations. The Paris councillors are the guests of the London county councillors, and this visit is quite a municipal entente. The Lord Mayor entertained them to luncheon at the Mansion House and they have been distinguished guests at the various important functions at which His Majesty was present. Apparently they are delighted with the heartiness of the welcome accorded to them on all sides. This idea of the bringing together of the municipal bodies of the two cities is a very happy one. The joining hands of the democracies will knit the two nations into closer union and have a wide influence in their joint understanding one of the other.

Death of Irving.

The greatest tribute that the nation could pay to Sir Henry Irving was to allow his remains to be buried in Westminster Abbey. He was laid close to Garrick in the famous Poet's corner. Hardly ever before has such a scene been witnessed as the funeral of this great actor, who was revered by the world at large as much for his own intrinsic worth as for his wonderful genius. His sudden death coming as such a shock to everyone, seemed, if that were possible, to make his loss felt all the more keenly. If it were Irving's wish to die as he had lived—closely associated with his great art—we cannot regret that he got that desire and that he passed away practically on the stage after portraying his favorite character of Becket. For some time past the great actor had been showing signs not of mental but of bodily decay, and those who saw him perform during the last few months have marvelled that he could have stood the strain of the great impersonation he gave. In the very part of Becket, to which his death has given an added touch of tragedy, he looked so ethereal as to be almost spectral. And in the final scene when Becket dies, more than one spectator is said to have felt a thrill of terror lest not the semblance of death but the reality had come to the great actor. From all parts of the earth tributes are pouring in of love and admiration for Irving both as a man and an actor.

The Royal Tour.

The Prince and Princess of Wales left amidst the loyal good wishes of thousands of spectators for their long-planned Indian tour. Both the Prince and Princess looked very well and departed in apparently the best of spirits. But it is well known that Her Royal Highness, who is a devoted mother, feels keenly the prospect of so long a separation from her children. During her say in London, previous to her departure, she was to be seen constantly about, accompanied by her little ones. She spent several days in the West End shopping in the most informal manner, buying presents for the children like any ordinary fashionable lady. In the chocolate department of one of the big stores the Princess and her five children were choosing sweets one afternoon, quite unrecognized by the attendants in the shop. Not until they had left the establishment did the attendants find they had been waiting on the future Queen and her children. Her Royal Highness had also been taking them for informal drives, "doing" London in fact quite unrecognized, few people realising that the happy mother and children were the Princess and her family.

Interchange of Stamps.

The suggestion that there should be an interchange of stamps between post offices seems a good one. It would certainly be a great convenience if it were possible to buy correct foreign stamps in English post offices. It seems absurd that while one can transmit a million pounds to a foreign country by a few strokes of the pen, when it comes to a matter of fourpence it is impossible to send the amount. The problem is a vexing one. There are various reasons for sending small sums abroad, and commercially it would be a great boon. People are diffident about asking for replies to inquiries without enclosing the necessary stamps for postage, and in the sending of pamphlets and manuscripts on approval it would be of invaluable assistance. Of course there are one of two bureaus in London where foreign stamps can be obtained, but a man will not care to take a journey of several miles to procure stamps to the value of a few pence. The post office authorities are being livened up as to their responsibilities in this direction.

The Threatened Monopoly.

In theatrical circles the news that a new theatrical trust had been established in America and that arrangements have been completed for the building of eighteen first class theatres in the Western States and Canada, was heartily welcomed, owing more especially to the fact that the new houses will be "free" theatres, where visiting companies will be their own masters. This enterprise is of the greatest importance to English theatrical companies visiting America. It means that there are now two great orgahizations in the United States for them to choose from, whereas previously they had perforce to tour under the auspices of the original Frohman syndicate, and the monopoly that placed all theatrical affairs in America in the power of one gigantic trust is at an end. Although the Froham syndicate was very liberal in its arrangements for contracts, etc., yet the fact remained that they were entire masters and companies had, therefore, to do pretty well as they were told. But a rival combination of equal importance will considerably restrict their powers of control.

The Fashions.

Distinctive touches both eccentric and daring are the feature of the smart gown of to-day. The note of originality must be sounded whether it be in the tying of a bow or the color of same, the size or shape of a button, the trimming of a collar. But we must have something that no one else has—the something which is everything and so very difficult to find! Styles are so plain—one could almost say severe—at the moment, that idiosyncracy of ornamentation must be introduced to save them from being commonplace. The smart Parisienne, of course, has no difficulty in giving to a gown just the required touch of novelty—her instinct guides her in these matters. But alas! We English are an unimaginative race and one shudders to think into what sins against taste and artistic coloring this little liberty in the way of decoration will lead some of us.

Lace ranks first in the lines of materials for blouses and frocks for evening wear, mounted over cream or a color. All sorts of lace boleros and coatees are worn. One very charming one was of cream lace with a raised flower pattern, made over cream satin. It was tight-fitting at the back and had a short, full basque. The front turned back from a vest of deep apricot velvet and the semi-low neck had soft folds of chiffon, in varying shades from apricot to pale yellow, inside the revers and finishing in a small rosette at the top of the velvet vest. Frills of the three shades of chiffon adorned the sleeves and the coatee was edged all round with pipings of velvet in the same shades also. The lace skirt which accompanies this coatee was over white satin. To carry out the full effect of this smart toilette, golden ivy leaves should be worn in the hair, and gold colored slippers would give an effective finish.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON.

AN ANCIENT BOOKMAN AND PIONEER

The International Sunday school lesson for November 12th is, "Ezra's Journey to Jerusalem," Ezra viii., 21-32. The golden text is, "The hand of our God is upon all them that seek Him, for good."

By William T. Ellis.

The literary president of the United States, who has shown how to translate the ideals of the library into the deeds of the battlefield, forum and common walks of life, is of the same type as an ancient patriot who has won the title of "the second founder of Israel." Ezra was a scholar. He loved books. He spent his life among them and worked with them and for them, with a passionate interest and devotion, incomprehensible to the unlettered. Doubtless many of the thrifty business men among the Jews of Babylon called him "impractical," and a dreamer; their own vision had been so blurred by devotion to things material that they did not perceive that it is only the dreamer who is always the saviour of the grubber. The salt of every people's life are the men who care profoundly for the things of the intellect, and whose devotion to truth and history is supreme.

[illegible] Ezra was a bookman, the Jerusalem enterprise was kept from going to pieces. What a power there is in the printed page to transform a life. It may be only a single phrase that has come unexpectedly before the eye of a sensitive youth, yet it is to him a vision of the promised land, and then he has no rest except he follow that gleam. One of the most distressing commentaries upon much of our modern "society," so-called, is that with all its wealth and leisure it does not take time for worthy books. It buys big libraries by wholesale, but they are never touched except by the servants who dust them. Wise old Paul's injunction to young Timothy is forever applicable, "Give heed to reading."

Narrowness and Effectiveness.

Like a red rag to a bull, the spectacle of a "narrow" man enrages the modern man who is so "liberal" that he is willing to give away all the fundamentals for which his fathers fought, and whose only attitude toward the universe is one of tolerant geniality. Of course there is a narrowness and an intolerance that are incompatable with highest mental culture and with ideals of Holy Writ. But they are no more incompatable than the gelatinous do-nothing-and-criticise-everything attitude of others. Men who accomplish things must have convictions. It took pioneers of the Puritan stamp to establish a new country. It is the Ezra-like man, with a tremendous passion for one idea, who rehabilitates a nation, and holds it steadfast to its best purposes.

There is just now a considerable to-do among the uninformed because Unitarians were not invited to the inter-church conference on federation in New York city this month, and when they invited themselves their delegates were not made welcome. The discussion has been profitable, because into these dilettante times it has injected a reminder that there are still men who believe mightily in what they do believe, and who are willing to be called "narrow" for holding these convictions. If there is a danger of being too "narrow," there is also danger of being too "broad." Ezra typifies the man with convictions who brings things to pass.

Without Vision and Perishing.

Back in Jerusalem, to which three-quarters of a century before a great host of exiled Jews had returned with rejoicing, religious enthusiasts had died out. Spiritual deadness obtained throughout the community. The enthusiasts had lost sight of the star which had led them home to the city of David. A similar condition obtains to-day, when the city of Jerusalem and all of Palestine, the birthplace of the Christian religion, has become a mission field for Christians in lands that were unknown when the Gospel was first promulgated. In the day of Ezra conditions had grown very bad at Jerusalem. The Jews, even the priests, had intermarried with the surrounding heathen, and, as always, laxity of home life meant laxity in everything else. Where the ideals of the family are low, the ideals of religion are bound to be even lower. The problem with the community was not one of "tainted" money, but one of "tainted" people. Their religion itself had become tarnished.

Ezra saw it as his mission to help his compatriots to be true to type. He remembered their past. In his life with the books of Israel, he had caught a clear vision of her ancient glory. False is the proverb, "Happy is the nation that has no history," for in history are restraint and responsibility and inspiration. A past is a plumb line for the present. Israel's former days, and the messages that had come to her from of old, were finger-boards for present duty.

The revival that Jerusalem needed, this Jerusalem that was perishing because it had lost its vision, was a revival of the law. It needed the sacred books with their stimulus and restraint. Emotion may sweep swarms into Jerusalem, but only the word of God can keep them true after reaching there. The revival that is not based on Holy Scripture, and which does not exalt the inspired truth and make it a part of the new life of all converts, can only be a passing phase.

Preparing for a March.

Preparation time is the most important time, though rare is the boy or the girl who realizes this until too late. Ezra made thorough spiritual preparation before setting out on his long three months' journey through the desert to Jerusalem—a journey worse than anything the American pioneers in their storied pilgrimage ever knew. To carry out this dream he had to secure permission from the King, which Artaxorxes freely gave him. He then issued a call for volunteers—there are no conscripts in God's army—and received fifteen hundred responses.

When all had been made ready and the desert was before them, they entered upon a fast. Man's best can only be done along the line of God's plain providence. The "straight way" to success is the way of God's will. Therefore, at Ahava the caravan tarried for a prayer and consecration meeting.

During the Torrey and Alexander meetings in London, great use has been made of a card, "Get right with God." The same card has been circulated by thousands throughout America. It indicates the first condition of a religious revival, or of any other divine blessing. A period of waiting before God should precede every period of working with men. The continental congress significantly began its momentous proceedings by calling upon a clergyman to lead the body in supplication to the throne of the Ruler of nations. Except a man's heart be right with God, his hand can do no great work for God.

Equipped From Headquarters.

Is faith ever folly? The spectators thought so on this occasion, even as did Abraham's neighbors in Ur of the Chaldees, when he set out, knowing not whither he went. Ezra started upon his perilous journey without an escort of troops, although carrying an immense treasure. He had represented to Artaxerxes the great power of Jehovah, and now he was ashamed to ask for soldiers. This great national leader was keen for God's glory—a characteristic of every man who has been largely used by the Almighty. Jehovah is jealous of his own name and place. He insists upon being God.

The faithful should walk by faith, and not on crutches supplied by the world. There is too much of this business of the church standing as a mendicant at the door of the world. Men cannot respect religion when it keeps appealing for substance to the world which it denounces. Let those who go forth in God's name and for God's glory trust to God's help.

There is a prudence that mocks faith, but Ezra was not guilty of it. By trusting to the equipment which he had received from heavenly headquarters, he was able to prove that Jehovah honors the faith of his servants. So he could declare, "The hand of our God was upon us, and He delivered us from the hand of the enemy, and such as lay in wait by the way."

Business in Religion.

The King's business should be done in business-like fashion. The slackness and carelessness of the financial transactions of religious organizations are sometimes nothing short of amazing. They make possible such scandals as recently brought shame to a great denomination and suffering to its dependents. No matter what a man's standing, he should demand that his accounts be audited. This rule applies as to banks.

This expedition of Ezra's carried treasure to the worth of nearly five million dollars. The leader wisely turned it over to the priests with a full accounting and charged them with its protection until it should be delivered in the chambers of the temples at Jerusalem. There is reason to infer that these twelve chiefs of the priests were picked men for physical power as well as for faith. Be that as it may, the business-like task ended in business-like fashion, and when the final reckoning was made not an ounce of treasure was missing.

A Message to Garcia.

Like the officer who carried the message from the United States government to Garcia, the leader of the Cuban revolutionists, Ezra performed his long, hard journey well and said nothing about the hardships by the way. What a field of romance that expedition afforded! A modern novelist could have made a library of books out of it; yet Ezra omits all mention of the particulars. He tells how they started, then he tells how they arrived—the two important facts about the enterprise. As Lord Roberts marched to Bahadur and never told how near he came to falling by the way, so Ezra, in spite of heat and thirst and sand and sickness and dreary, tedious marches, finally won to Jerusalem. God delights to help that sort of man. He who trusts in Jehovah, and then trusts in himself, wins the crown of two worlds. Ezra's success was honorable to him, profitable to the people and for the glory of Jehovah.

YOUNG PEOPLE'S SOCIETY TOPICS

THE DANGER SIGNAL.

Terse comments upon the uniform prayer meeting topic of the Young People's Societies—Christian Endeavor, Epworth League, Baptist Young People's Union, etc.—for November 12th, "The Dangers of Indulgence," Prov. xxiii., 29-35; Isa., v., 22-25.

By William T. Ellis.

"Is it not strange," remarked a man of keen outlook, the other day, "that none of the great magazines has undertaken to do for the temperance question what they have done for the Standard Oil Company, the beef trust and life insurance? A calm, thorough, unbiased investigation of the situation would be tremendously interesting and tremendously valuable. Everybody concedes that strong drink is a bigger evil, and a more complicated problem, than the trusts or any other phase of high finance. Why not, then, let us have an expert study of it?"

* * *

Beyond question, the world is taking notice of the temperance question as never before. It may be said to have passed out of the hands of the temperance reformers; now it is being considered by the business man, the statesman and the sociologist. Instead of being the engrossing theme of the few, temperance has become the concern of the many. Daily newspapers treat it vigorously, without fear of being called narrow. Business concerns set a high standard of temperance for their employees because cold calculation has convinced them that commercial efficiency and indulgence in intoxicants are incompatible. Social economists, those unsentimental experts in the massing of statistics, show that intemperance is a gnawing worm at the root of the life of the family, the neighborhood and the nation. In a word, we have come to the characteristic American conclusion that intemperance does not "pay." The argument that is being presented with the most force to the youth of to-day is that he will largely diminish, or else entirely eliminate, his chances of success if he goes in for liquor.

* * *

Suggestively enough, the question here arises as to whether the church still shows her old time zeal in behalf of temperance. While the political, social and commercial arguments for abstinence from strong drink are gathering added force every day, it may be asked: "Is the church as keen against indulgence in liquor as she was fifteen years ago?" Possibly the temperance movement has become so normal a part of religious activity that it creates less commotion than formerly; certainly we hear less about temperance meetings, pledge-signing crusades and work for the reclamation of the drunkard.

* * *

It does look as if there were need for a broad-guage, far-reaching and resolute agitation of the entire temperance question, in all its modern aspects, by the churches of the country. True, something is being done. The Methodist Episcopal church, North, has organized a denominational temperance society. Presbyterians of the North have lately placed two temperance secretaries in the field. Yet these, and kindred movements, are only a beginning. The enterprise has not loomed large enough to command public recognition. It is not generally regarded as a factor in public life that must be reckoned with. Nor will it be until all the churches federate their forces for this particular work. There is no good reason why the noble temperance activities of the Roman Catholic church should not be prosecuted in co-operation with the similar work being done by many Protestant bodies.

* * *

In this connection, it is to be said that the most prominently potent and promising phase of the temperance work of the times is the Anti-Saloon League. This agency, which aims to be the voice of the consolidated Christian sentiment of the land, has done more to secure temperance legislation than any other body or bodies. In intelligent, organized and practical fashion, it has set about to bring things to pass in the direction of temperance reform. So notable has been its accomplishments that in some states it holds the balance of political power.

* * *

After all has been said, however, it still remains true that the most necessary and powerful agency for the promotion of temperance is the resolution of the individual to abstain totally from the use of all intoxicants, for his own sake and for the sake of the brother who would be harmed by his example.

* * *

The vicarious principle is in all things the way of salvation.

* * *

The person who says, with Paul, that he will eat no meat, if meat makes a weakbrother to offend, is acting from the noblest motives. He is exercising his highest right—the right to surrender his rights for the sake of his fellow man.

* * *

Self-denial is Christian; heedless self-indulgence is unchristian.

* * *

Do as you please, and you please Satan.

* * *

Unbridled passions mean soul runaways that end in destruction.

* * *

Only by keeping a tight rein on the [illegible]

* * *

A man's manhood is measured by the strength and fineness of his soul fibre. Whatever weakens the will—and who denies that self-indulgence does?—impairs men's manhood.

* * *

"Even Christ pleased not himself."

NEWS AND NOTES.

The famous theologian and higher critic, Professor Adolf Harnack, has been appointed librarian of the Royal library in Berlin.

* * *

The souvenir postal card craze has penetrated into religious circles, and the Wesleyan Book Room, of London, is publishing a series of Methodist postal cards.

* * *

The well known missionary authority, Rev. Harlan P. Beach, has been elected professor of the Theory and Practice of Missions at Yale-Divinity School, the first professorship of its kind to be created in America.

* * *

Before starting on his around-the-world trip, Mr. William Jennings Bryan transferred his church membership from the strong First Presbyterian church, of Lincoln, Neb., to the Westminster church, a little mission near his home. He said the little church needed him the more.

* * *

An extraordinary number of accessions to its membership was reported by Calvary Methodist Episcopal church, New York city, recently, when on a single Sunday 195 persons were received into full membership. Of these 161 had been on probation since last February.

* * *

The popularity of noon shop meetings among workingmen has been given a fresh impulse by a movement inaugurated by Rev. Charles Stelzle, head of the department of church and labor of the Presbyterian denomination, who is seeking to lead pastors all over the country to undertake such meetings.

* * *

"Apostolic tramps" is the striking name give, by English Quakers to the new method of propagating Quaker doctrines and of preaching the gospel throughout England. Immediately after the close of the summer school at Scalby, in Yorkshire, six bands of young men, each eight or ten strong, started on a tramp through the central counties of England.

* * *

General Council Lutherans, one of the four largest bodies of the Lutheran name, have put themselves squarely on record on the question of divorce and the remarriage of divorced persons. The ministers of that body are forbidden to marry any persons whose marriage is forbidden by the laws of the religious bodies to which they profess allegiance. Divorced persons may not be remarried at all, except in the case of the innocent party, and even then the marriage is not to be solemnized within a year of the granting of the decree of separation.

* * *

At present there are 1,826 Young Men's Christian Associations in North America, with 381,982 members, of whom more than three-fifths are not connected with churches. The associations own 517 buildings and other property worth $32,004,886.

* * *

Changes in native costumes and customs may be called the by-product of foreign missions. Now the American full dress wedding has penetrated to the equator. Presbyterian missionaries at Baraka, West Africa, tell of a native wedding at which the bride was dressed in white, with a train and veil, and wearing her first corsets. The groom and some of his friends were in evening dress. At the wedding supper the guests were supplied with knives, forks and plates, and some even had napkins.

SEVEN SENTENCE SERMONS

We hear men often enough speak of seeing God in the stars and flowers, but they will never be truly religious till they learn to behold Him in each other also, where He is most easily, yet most rarely, discovered.—J. R. Lowell.

* * *

Not in the clamor of the crowded street, But in ourselves are triumph and defeat.
—Longfellow.

* * *

Resolve to perform what you ought; perform without fail what you resolve.—Franklin.

* * *

'Tis not what man does which exalts him, but what man would do.—Robert Browning.

* * *

One might as well expect to thrive physically while his portion of food is being eaten by others as to expect mental development and not do his own thinking.—N. C. Morse.

* * *

Not until you make men self-reliant, intelligent, and fond of struggle—fonder of struggle than of help—not till then have you relieved poverty.—Philips Brooks.

* * *

Bodily vigor is good, and vigor of intellect is even better, but far above both is character.—Roosevelt.

Children's Column.

HOW THE OWL GOT HIS WISDOM.

A very, very long time ago there lived in the centre of a great green wood a goblin called Timothy. Timothy was not very large; in fact, only about the size of a mouse; but he was a great explorer, sometimes going as far as two hundred yards into the wood in different directions, and one day he went even farther than that—on and on and on until he came to a place where the wood opened out to a broad green pathway leading to a town, and in the middle of the path he found an Encyclopaedia.

Perhaps you don't know what that is.

Well, it's a fat book that you sit on when your chair is not high enough, and if by any chance you open it it tells you all about everything—simply pounds and pounds of solid wisdom.

Well, Timothy didn't know what it was, either. He walked all round it, peeped between the leaves, and at length concluded that it must be some strange sort of house, as it was standing upon its edges like a tent.

He didn't know what to do with it. It was much too big to move, but he didn't like to leave it because he thought it must be valuable.

Now, it happened just then that a large grey owl woke up in a tree over his head, and wanted breakfast very badly.

"Crumms," it thought (you see, the owl was a vulgar sort of bird—that's why it thought "crumms")—"crumms—there's a goblin; I haven't eaten goblin for three weeks," and with a great shriek it swooped down.

But Timothy saw it just in time, and dived between the pages of the fat book, and as the owl snapped with its great beak it got a mouthful of information about Julius Caesar instead of getting Timothy. It was very hungry, so it swallowed it—more than you or I can do always, isn't it?—and then Timothy appeared at the other side of the book, and the owl made another snap, but only succeeded in getting a lump of Henry the Eighth.

For a long time Timothy dodged to and fro, and the owl after him, fearfully hungry, and devouring pieces of book at every jump, until at last Timothy managed with a sudden rush to escape down a mouse-hole.

Well, there was the owl with no breakfast—what was he to do? There was nothing for it but to make a meal of the Encyclopaedia—rather tough, to be sure, in parts, but better than nothing. So he finished it, all but the back and a little piece of the cover, which he found too full of bones.

And when he had finished it he felt very, very sad—just as you or I feel sad when we have eaten fourteen muffins, only he felt sadder because he was so awfully full of knowledge—there's nothing like knowledge for depressing either a man or an owl.

All day long he sat in his tree getting sadder and sadder, and at night he flew out in the wood crying and hooting in a heart-broken voice because he knew such a lot that it hurt him, and he couldn't tell anybody. And all the owls ever since have been chock full of wisdom and sadness in the same way.

RIDDLES.

Why is an historical event like a parcel untied and tied again?—Because it is recorded.

When is a herring like a tired horse?—When it is hard rode (rood).

Why is there never such a thing as one whole day?—Because every day begins by breaking.

Why do policemen never catch the thieves they watch for?—Because they are waiting for marauders (more orders).

Why should a fowl with only one wing and a fowl with two always disagree?—Because there is a difference of a pinion between them.

DUCKLINGS FOUR.

There were four little ducks on a summer's day
Went wandering ever so far away;
Wandering where never a duck before
Had come back safe from a terrible shore.

Vainly the mother bird stood on the brink,
And cried aloud—for her heart did sink,
Knowing full well in the tangled wood
Danger threatened her frivolous brood.

But never a heed did the ducklings pay,
But dabbled and quacked in a wilful way;
So full of assurance and silly pride,
They saw not the danger close to their side.

When out sprang a fox who chuckled with glee,
And said, "What a beautiful dinner for me!"
Alas! for those ducklings, so silly and vain,
They never came back to their dinner again!

DICKY'S STORY.

My name is Dicky. I am a canary, and I want you to let me come into the Corner. Katie says I sing very nicely, so I try to make the most of my only accomplishment. Katie is my particular friend in the family where I live, and she is a very pretty little girl, with lovely hair, which she let me pull at with my beak, unless I tug too hard. Then she says, "Naughty Dick," and pretends to be ever so angry.

Most of my life I spend in a cage. Katie tells me that is to keep me safe, because Pussy might kill me, or I might get lost if I was free to go wherever I liked.

As to my losing myself, I suppose my family think birds have no sense. Of course, I should know the way back to my own cage, just as every bird finds its way back to its own nest, though they fly ever so much further than I ever get the chance of doing. I try to be contented, as I am sometimes let out. That is rare fun. It is generally at meal times. I fly round, picking up bits of sugar off the cloth, and when they try and catch me I dodge about, playing hide and seek and all kinds of games, making the most of my short liberty.

There is just one thing that puzzles me and makes me rather sad. There is another bird in the room sometimes, such a dear little Dicky, but he won't make friends with me. I never see him when I am in my cage, but if I come out he comes, too. He does not fly as I do, and I cannot see where he comes from or where he goes to. He never will sing to me, though I always sing to him. One of his places is the biscuit box. He dodges round that after me and imitates everything I do. When I sing he pretends to do so, too, though I know he doesn't do it really or I should hear him. He likes the sideboard also, and the mantelpieces. They both have a nice glass back, which I like. I try hard to talk to him, and then my family all watch us and laugh. I can't understand why. If they knew how it hurts my feelings I am sure they would not do it.

Once Katie seemed to feel for me, however, for she cried "Poor Dicky; won't he make friends? It is too bad. Keep on trying, dear. Perhaps he will some day."

I mean to take her advice, for I generally manage to do things if I keep on long enough. I learnt how to unfasten my cage with my beak and one foot. I was so proud of myself, but it was not much use, for they have put on a new kind of latch, and I have to begin all over again.

A SPECIMEN LETTER.

(Supposed to have been written by a child of four years old.)

Cousin Dorothy, dear,
The thoughts are so queer,
That tumble about in my mind,
So tangled they get,
Like the basket upset,
And the spools Kitty tried to unwind.
For I always keep thinking—
Things bob up like winking—
I can't keep them down if I will;
And, when I am sleeping,
In dreams they come peeping—
Then it sets my tongue going,
And the words they come flowing;—
Where they come from I never can find.
To be sure, I asked Dolly,
But she says "it's all folly"—
I think they come out of my mind.
But both Dolly and me
In this fully agree:
We must hurry and write you a letter;
For we've read your words through,
And we hope they're all true,
For we're sure they couldn't be better.
On my birthday I wondered
If my mind was a hundred
Years older than poor little me;
I think it was grown up
Before it was sewn up
In my body—but where I can't see.
But we won't talk about ages,
For my doll it enrages—
She's too old any husband to please;
Though maybe he'd love her,
If he didn't discover
That her legs stop short at her knees.
It would be the hardest thing
To put on her marriage ring,
For truly of arms she has none;
He will surely make a miss,
If he tries his bride to kiss,
For her head from her shoulders is gone.
I don't mind about her looks,
For she's very fond of books,
And I read to her nearly all day;
So my dearest doll and I
Will be happy till we die.
That's all.
—From your loving little May.
(J.)

A SONG OF THE ROAD.

As you're marching along the world's highway,
That ever doth wind and wind,
A capital way to be always gay,
Contented and sweet and kind,
Is to carry your mercies in front, my dears,
And hang your troubles behind.

There are briars besetting the world's highway,
But a brave heart will not mind,
Then march on straight to the Golden Gate,
And sure on the road you'll find,
If you carry your mercies in front, my dears,
Your troubles will go behind.

There are tears and sighs on the world's highway,
That ever doth wind and wind,
But Love is there with her face so fair,
To pity and heal and bind.
So carry your mercies in front, my dears,
And hang your troubles behind.

There is laughter gay on the world's highway,
And Happiness, too, you'll find,
And peace and joy for each girl and boy;
But this you must bear in mind—
To carry your mercies in front, my dears,
And hang your troubles behind.

Military and Naval

There will be a parade of the Fifth Regiment to-morrow for the purpose of attending the funeral of Pte. Frank Cookson, formerly a member of No. 2 company. The "fall in" will be sounded at 1 o'clock, and the corps will march direct to the parlors of the B. C. Funeral & Furnishing Co., Government street, from where the cortege will proceed to Christ church cathedral. The funeral will be conducted with full military honors, a detachment from the Royal Engineers also attending. The late Pte. Cookson was well-known in local military circles having, previous to joining the militia about a year ago, been one of the Royal Engineer forces which served in South Africa during the Boer war.

* * *

It is announced that the company associations of the Fifth Regiment must hasten the completion of organization. The drill season is rapidly approaching and everything must be complete and all plans made before then. As soon as the C. O. is satisfied that the associations are on a satisfactory basis it is his intention to call the secretaries together for the purpose of discussing a programme, which will include the arrangement of a schedule to be followed by the various companies in regulating their weekly drills and other instructional exercises. It is most important, therefore, that some action be taken without delay.

* * *

A well-attended meeting of the sergeant's mess of the local militia was held during the week, when matters of some interest were discussed. It took the form of a business gathering and social. The former occupied the early part of the evening, it being decided to hold social meetings every alternate Thursday and, in addition, to give a dance in the near future. These matters being disposed of refreshments were dispensed and an impromptu programme, comprising songs, stories and addresses, was carried through, all present spending a very pleasant time.

* * *

The school of instruction class is being well-attended, and the students are making creditable progress. As has been mentioned previously in these columns classes are held once a week, on Wednesday evening, and all the branches of military science are being taken up in regular order. The examinations will be held in the course of a month or so.

* * *

As has been mentioned in a previous issue of the Times, last Thursday was the King's birthday, and the event was marked by the usual formalities among the troops stationed at Work Point barracks. There was the Royal salute from twenty-one guns, the feu-de-joie, and the march past. In the city flags were flying from all the principal buildings in honor of the occasion.

* * *

"It is to be regretted that ill-health should have compelled Brigadier-General Gordon to tender the resignation of his command of the 4th Cavalry Brigade at Colchester, for it was only in May last that he was appointed, and much was expected of him. He comes of a military family, and has followed his profession with the zeal and devotion of an enthusiast. That his merits were recognized early was shown by the great compliment paid him in his being called from Meerut, where he was commanding the 15th Hussars, to lead the 17th Lancers in the field in South Africa. On his ultimately leaving the 15th Hussars in 1902 he was appointed to the war office as assistant adjutant-general for cavalry, and there he unquestionably worked too hard. Hence his temporary breakdown, which all who know him deplore. But if General Gordon had to be relieved of his duties, it would have been impossible to have found a successor more worthy and more able than Colonel Allenby. The name of Allenby during a certain 'driving' period was synonymous with success. With French, Scobell, Rimington, Allenby and Bethune—we hope we may soon add Gordon again—available to lead them straight and well, there ought to be no lack of rising cavalry officers."—London World.

* * *

"The order introducing enlistment for the short term of two years is a step in the dark," says a London exchange. "In theory the idea is so excellent that it would be a thousand pities if it falls in practice, and cautious people are much afraid that it may seriously affect the long-term enlistment now in full swing and reasonably successful. It is argued that the man who is willing to 'go for a soldier' will do so on any conditions; the total number is more or less fixed, and, if the alternative is offered between short and long service, the former will be largely accepted to the detriment and diminution of the latter. Yet a system which will provide a more numerous reserve of men settled locally and within easy reach of mobilization is so commendable that we must wish it well. It would be the realization of the ideal put forward by the war commission of a large reserve, capable of ready and extensive expansion, composed of men for general service on great emergency. Some difficulties seem to surround the details of execution. The depost of the seven regiments selected for experiment have not the barrack accommodation for the whole of the new short-service battalion, and building will be inevitable. At the same time, those battalions will be small, a bare five hundred men, for whom room could probably be found in the existing barracks."

* * *

"Some day we shall no doubt have from the Admiralty a definite pronouncement that will put an end to all the surmises and speculations now rife about the future management of our coast defences. It would promote efficiency if these were handed over to the navy, and that is probably what will happen in the end. There is a growing belief that the transfer of the submarine mining stations was but a prelude to a further step, and that the Royal Garrison Artillery will eventually change masters. An understanding and intelligent co-operation between those who man our shore defences and those who man our ships is absolutely necessary if our armor of defence is to be as strong as it might. At present this co-operation does not exist, and is never likely to come into being under the present system, which gives the war office sole authority over what should be an admiralty domain."—Pall Mall Gazette.

CITY CHURCHES

CHURCH OF OUR LORD.

Rev. Thos. W. Gladstone will preach two sermons on the New Birth. Morning subject, "Can a Man Be Born When He Is Old"; evening, A New Creature. Bible class at 2.45 in the church. Sunday school at 3. Week evening service, Thursday at 8 o'clock. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ—Et Incarnatus ..... Haydn
Venite and Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—XI. ..... Mercer
Benedictus 3
Hymns .... 168, A. & M., 394, 250 and 363
Organ—Arm of the Lord ..... Haydn

Evening.

Organ—Andante ..... Batiste
Psalms—As Set ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat—I. ..... Mercer
Nunc Dimittis—VI. ..... Mercer
Hymns ..... 323, 529 and 28
Organ—Processional March .. A. H. West

ST. JOHN'S.

Preachers: Morning, Rev. A. J. Stanley Ard; evening, Rev. Percival Jenns. The music follows:

Matins.

Organ—Prelude ..... Baptiste Calkin
Venite ..... Burrowes
Psalms for the 12th Morning ..... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Lawes
Jubilate ..... Ouseley
Hymn 527
Litany ..... Barnby
Hymns ..... 183 and 308
Organ—Offertoire ..... Wely

Evensong.

Organ—Hymn of Nuns ..... Wely
Psalms for the 12th Evening ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Macfarren
Nunc Dimittis ..... Wesley
Anthem ..... 537, 362 and 295
Hymns ..... Burnett
Vesper ..... Faure
Organ—Postlude .....

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

Services: Holy communion, 8 a. m.; morning service and litany, 11 a. m.; children's service, 3.30 p. m.; evening service, 7 p. m. Preachers: Morning, Canon Beanlands; evening, the Bishop of the diocese. The music set for the day follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Andante in E ..... Batiste
Venite ..... Burrows
Psalms for 12th Morning..Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... J. T. Field
Benedictus ..... Barnby
Litany ..... 180, 540 and 550
Hymns ..... Hummel
Offertory—Pastorale ..... Hummel

Evening.

Voluntary—Elevation in E ..... Batiste
Processional Hymn 291
Psalms for 12th Evening..Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... E. A. Clare
Nunc Dimittis ..... E. A. Clare
Anthem—Give Peace in Our Time..Calicott
Tenor Solo, J. S. Floyd.
Hymns ..... 368 and 31
Vesper Hymn—Jesu, We Pray Thee ... Armitage
Recessional Hymn 281
Voluntary—Fugue in F ..... Bach

ST. BARNABAS'.

There will be a celebration of the holy eucharist at 8 a. m., matins and litany at 11, evensong at 7. The rector, Rev. E. G. Miller, will be the preacher. All seats are free. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Organ—If With All Your Hearts ..... Mendelssohn
Venite and Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum ..... Simper in B Flat
Benedictus ..... Barnby in E
Hymns ..... 391, 185 and 270
Organ—Allegro Marcia ..... A. Page

Evening.

Organ—He Shall Feed His Flock .. Handel
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... H. Smart
Nunc Dimittis ..... J. Foster
Hymns ..... 540, 542 and 31
Vesper—Jesu, We Pray Thee..H. Armitage
Organ—Allegro Pomposo ..... Batiste

ST. JAMES'.

Rector, Rev. J. H. S. Sweet. Holy communion at 8; matins, litany and sermon at 11; evensong and sermon at 7. Morning preacher, the Bishop of the diocese; evening, Rev. W. W. Bolton. The music follows:

Morning.

Organ Voluntary .....
Venite and Psalms .... Cathedral Psalter
Te Deum—1st Setting....Cathedral Psalter
Benedictus ..... Langdon
Hymns ..... 164, 277 and 270
Organ Voluntary .....

Evening.

Organ Voluntary .....
Psalms ..... Cathedral Psalter
Magnificat ..... Barnby
Nunc Dimittis ..... S. John
Anthem—Incline Thine Ear ..... Himmel
Hymns ..... 228 and 391
Vesper Hymn ..... M. S.
Organ Voluntary .....

METROPOLITAN METHODIST.

The pastor, Rev. G. K. B. Adams, will preach at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Morning subject, The Lord's Prayer, No. 6; evening, special sermon to young men. Being quarterly services, the Love Feast will be held at 10 a. m. Sacrament of Lord's Supper and reception in the evening. Sunday school and Bible classes, 2.30 p. m. Everybody welcome.

CENTENNIAL METHODIST.

In the absence of the pastor, J. Ralph will preach at the morning service and J. Sherk will conduct the evening service. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30. Musical services as follows:

Morning.

Anthem—O, Worship the Lord in the Beauty of Holiness ..... Smith

Evening.

Organ Voluntary—Abide With Us .. Bailey
Anthem—Hearken Unto Me ..... Sullivan
Offertory—Melody ..... Harold
Anthem—Far From Their Home .... Woodward
Concluding Voluntary .....

JAMES BAY METHODIST.

Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Mr. Haynes will conduct the morning service, and Rev. R. J. McIntyre will take charge in the evening. A hearty invitation is extended to all for any of these services. Strangers welcomed.

VICTORIA WEST METHODIST.

At 11 a. m. the pastor, R. J. McIntyre, will have charge of the service and preach; subject, "The Leaven." At the close of the service the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper will be administered. At 7 p. m., Jno. Ralph will be the preacher. Sunday school and Bible class in the afternoon at 2.30. Everybody welcome.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN.

Rev. Dr. Campbell will occupy the pulpit at both morning and evening services. The evening service will be for sailors and sealers. Junior Christian Endeavor Society meets at 10 a. m. Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Music as follows:

Morning.

Psalm 40
Hymns ..... 157, 267 and 211

Evening.

Hymns ..... 500, 490 and 495
Solo—Star of Peace ..... W. H. Jude
P. Gordon.
Duet—Hear Us, Father .....
Mrs. Gregson and Mr. Kinnaird.
Anthem—In God Is Our Trust .. Dr. Root
Solo—Jesus, Saviour, Pilot Me..J. E. Gould
A. Bremner.
Solo—Throw Out the Life Line..W. H. Jude
J. G. Brown.

ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN.

Services will be held at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. The pastor, Rev. W. Leslie Clay, B. A., will be the preacher. Sunday school, 2.30; Bible class, 3. The musical arrangements are as follows:

Morning.

Voluntary—Adagio Cantabile ... Beethoven
Psalm 23
Anthem—O, Saviour of the World .. Goss
Hymns ..... 110 and 186
Voluntary—Hosanna ..... Dubois

Evening.

Voluntary—Pastorale in G ..... Silas
Psalm 68
Anthem—Praise the Lord, O Jerusalem. ..... Hall
Tenor Solo, J. L. Gibson.
Hymns ..... 172 and 374
Solo—Like as the Hart Desireth..Allitsen
Mr. Steele.
Voluntary—Offertoire ..... Batiste

CALVARY BAPTIST.

Rev. F. Tapscott, M. A., pastor. Morning subject, "The Tabernacle, the Temple, the Church," second in series on doctrine; evening subject, "Our Opportunity and Our Peril;" a mission service. Prayer meeting on Thursday at 8 p. m., subject, "Our Duty to Missions." B. Y. P. U. union service with other young people's societies. Sunday school and Bible class, 2.30 p. m.

EMMANUEL BAPTIST.

Rev. E. Le Roy Dakin, B. A., pastor. Services at 11 a. m. and 7 p. m. Subjects of the pastor's addresses are: "The Apostle ..... and After." Bible school at 2.30 p. m. Come and worship God with us to-day. Strangers welcome.

BURNSIDE MISSION.

Sunday school and Bible class at 2.30 p. m. Evening service at 7 o'clock, J. W. H. King, speaker.

LUTHERAN CHURCH.

German services at 11 a. m. English services at 7 p. m. Preaching by the pastor, Rev. Wm. C. Drahn. Sunday school every Sunday morning.

UNIVERSAL BROTHERHOOD.

Universal Brotherhood and Theosophical Society, Centre No. 87, holds a public meeting at 28 Broad street every Sunday evening at 8 o'clock, when short addresses are given and questions answered. Addresses for to-morrow: "The World's Hope"; "The Law of Laws." Written questions are invited from the audience.

SEVENTH DAY ADVENTISTS.

Services will be conducted by Elders J. L. Wilson and Wm. C. Young in the Seventh Day Adventist church, 231 Pandora avenue, commencing at 7.30 p. m.

CHRISTADELPHIANS.

The subject of lecture for Sunday is "Jerusalem, the City of the Great King and Future Metropolis of the World." Meeting in A. O. U. W. buildings, hall 1, up-stairs, at 7 o'clock. All are welcome.

CHURCH OF CHRIST.

Church of Christ (Christians, disciples) meets in Fernwood Odd Fellows' hall, near corner of North Chatham street and Fernwood road. Services: Lord's day, 11 a.m., subject, "Rest," Heb. iv., 9; 7 p. m., subject, "What Are We Saved By?" John x., 9. Preaching by L. J. Keffer. Strangers and all invited to attend.

CRAIGFLOWER MISSION.

Evening prayer, with an address, will be held in the Craigflower schoolhouse at 3 p. m. J. S. Bailey, licensed missioner.

PSYCHIC RESEARCH SOCIETY.

A spiritual meeting will be held on Sunday evening at 8 o'clock in K. of P. hall. Members of the society will provide music and food for thought. All interested are cordially invited.

BUSINESS MEN

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ACCEPT NO SUBSTITUTE.

WHO WAS JIM?

'Twas on a winter's evening bleak, I sat me by the stove,
Without my pals were drinking—a jolly lot, by Jove!
And me?—They always said I was a very distant cove.

A weird-looking fellow came and stood close by my side,
His cheeks were pale and sunken, his collar open wide,
And as I gazed he trembling said, "Ah, stranger, don't deride."

"A friend in need is a friend indeed," quoth he with earnest stare;
Not all can bear the burdens they try themselves to bear;
The heart it is not safe to judge by smiles the face may wear.

I had a friend—a staunch, true friend; I knew him from his cot,
As boys we romped together, as men we shared our lot;
At least, I thought I knew my friend, and yet I knew him not.

A brainy fellow was poor Jim—fearless, daring bold—
But he had one besetting sin—'twas gold, delusive gold,
Which Jim called wealth, and longed to have within his sordid hold.

He toiled and toiled unceasingly to gain his aimed-for goal,
Jim overworked the body to gratify the soul,
And longed that with the gilded horde his name he might enroll.

But fate was hard against him, tho' oft would he devise
Some wondrous schemes for winning wealth (they seemed so in his eyes),
But put in force they only proved new fortunes in disguise.

At last he went prospecting in these mountains here around;
I've seen the choicest bits of rock e'er taken from the ground,
Which Jim in truth assured me that he himself had found.

One dreary night last winter the was camped here o'er the hill),
The storm without was raging, but all was peace within
Except Jim's mind—'twas brooding o'er the man's besetting sin.

His comrades all had left him, they had wandered into town,
The season's work being over, Jim would keep expenses down,
A larder stocked for all the gang would cost him many a crown.

And as he sat a-thinking by his little fire aglow,
He heard above the storm's din, a voice, "Hello! hello!
I've lost the trail; I'm played out. Say, partner, what's the show?"

Then Jim withdrew the staple that held the shanty door,
And welcomed in a stranger who was weary and foot-sore,
And placed his pack and dripping coat in a corner on the floor.

They supped that night together, and chatted free the while,
For they were kindred spirits, whose dreams of wealth beguile,
And both agreed that gold was good, and never should defile.

At last the weary stranger's eyes were closed in peaceful sleep,
But Jim sat up—th' unhappy man—the vigils drear to keep,
And whispered to his wretched self, "That pack! I'll have a peep.

"Should he awake and catch me? It won't do to say 'tis fun.
He may be only feigning sleep. I'd better have my gun.
For should it come to fighting, I am not the man to run."

Then stealing to the corner where the slumberer's packs still lay,
He loosed the straps and pushed some clothes and other stuff away.
"A chamois bag, with gold dust filled! I'll have it! Nay, Jim, nay."

Then holding up the sleeper's pile, Jim's trembling hand it fell;
'Twas only some few ounces weight, yet souls for less will sell
And suffer all the tortures of an everlasting hell.

The tempter came and whispered in the wav'ring spirit's ear,
"All thro' your life you've longed for gold. 'Tis here—the gold is here,
And any man would take it 'cept a coward, and he through fear."

Jim faltered but a moment, then vowed the gold he'd keep.
"The sleep that now you're stepping w ll be your last, long sleep."
A flash! A shot! A spirit flown—another mystery deep.

* * * * * *

The storm without ceased raging; it seemed just then to moan,
Or were these lips still moving in agonizing groan
That filled the place with torturous sounds of guilt and crime alone?

Jim took the lifeless body up (the bullet pierced the heart),
And looked into those sightless eyes and lips now wide apart,
And saw them move, he thought, and heard, "A murderer thou art."

And now to cloak his horrid crime he raised the lifeless clay,
For he must hide the ghastly thing e'er dawned the light of day,
And wash those stains of human blood from everything away.

He groaned beneath the deadly load as step by step he trod
Along the dark and rugged path; and seen alone of God
He hid the body, bleeding still, beneath the mountain sod.

Then hast'ning back, the shanty seemed a veritable hell
Where evil thoughts and evil deeds and evil spirits dwell,
Where man for gold—delusive gold—his very soul will sell.

He staggered to the empty bunk to wash the stains of guilt;
It looked as if the blood of ten, not one, had there been spilt;
As water would not wash the blood, a fire he hast'ly built.

And as the flames leapt upwards, their fiery tongues of light
Illumed the scene as sunshine—as if 'twere day, not night,
And marked the tracks of blood along as far as reached the sight.

And shadows—oh, what demon shapes!—there floated in the air!
The tongues of flame they seemed to ask, "Where is the murdered? Where?"
And crackling timbers answered, "He's there—the corpse is there."

* * * * * *

I mean it must haunt him—
For when I think of that foul deed, I tremble every limb—
Oh, friend, in mercy spare me, for—I, m-y-s-e-l-f, a-m J-i-m!"

DELL.

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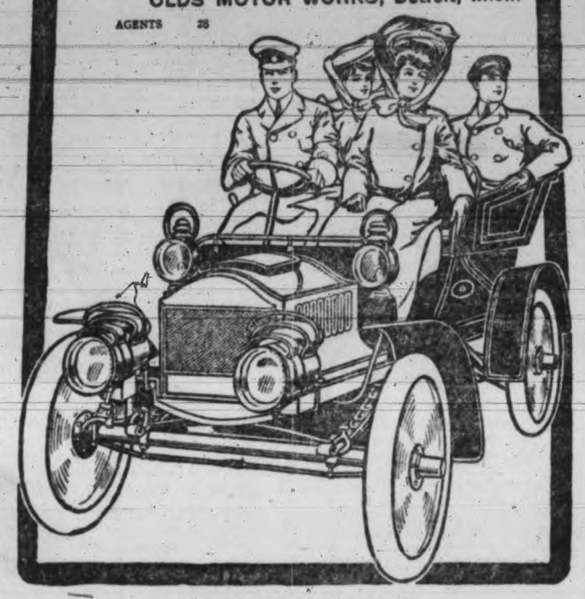
AGENTS



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ROWLAND BRITTAIN

Mechanical Engineer and Patent Attorney, Room 3, Fairfield Block, Granville Street, Vancouver, B. C.

By Mrs. Henry Symes

How to be Healthy and Beautiful.

WE ALL agree that physical exercise of some kind should be taken regularly, if we are to enjoy the best of health. Sometimes this seems difficult to attain. Many girls who are busily engaged during the day find no time for the sports that their more fortunate sisters enjoy; nor are they able to attend gymnasiums. Exercising by one's self is apt to become irksome, and to get the best results of any form of exercise it is necessary that the mind should be happily employed.

It has occurred to me that oftentimes girls could help each other in this respect: and I am illustrating a set of exercises particularly adapted for two. There is almost always another girl to be found—a sister, roommate or friend—and you could have these friendly little bouts which would benefit you wonderfully.

Be sure to dress comfortably and have fresh air in the room in which you exercise. A short skirt and loose dressing sacque make an excellent costume. Don't wear high-heeled slippers. If you haven't slippers with very low heels, you had better wear none at all. One thing you must not forget: Don't overdo. Overdoing, tugging and doing foolish stunts will do more harm than good.

Exercise No. 1.

One girl holds down the feet of the other, who performs the exercise, which consists of raising and lowering the trunk from a horizontal to a sitting position. This is a valuable abdominal exercise.

Exercise No. 2.

For this you need a light stick—a broomhandle or cane will do. Both persons should take hold of the stick, as shown in the picture. The one should allow the other to twist the stick over and over, resisting just enough to make each one exert herself.

Exercise No. 3.

Stand facing each other, at arm's length; clasp the stick firmly and pull. First one and then the other should yield, pulling each other over a given line. Do this several times.

Exercise No. 4.

Stand facing each other. One extends her hands, palms upward. The other places her hands in them, and then presses downward, the first girl yielding and allowing her hands to be lowered right down to the floor. Then she gradually lifts, the other girl allowing her to do so. This is a fine exercise for the back, shoulders, arms and legs—in fact, all the muscles.

HOUSEWORK AS EXERCISE

How to Reap Its Benefits

By Dr. Emma E. Walker.

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THERE is no sphere in life where a girl needs to be so careful about the development of her figure as in housework. One reason for this is because nearly all of the work that girls do in the house lies directly in front of them.

It is such a temptation to stoop over to do most kinds of housework. Suppose you are [illegible] It is to curve your back and shoulders. And when you get up you sometimes forget to straighten yourself out again. The next time you do it it is so much easier to stoop a little further toward your lap; and so it is with everything that you do sitting down, especially with sewing. Be careful about such things, for if these bad habits are kept up for several years your shoulders will be round, the blades will stand out like wings, and your head will protrude forward as if you were on the search for something out of sight. This means that your chest will be flat and narrow, that your neck will be thin, that your breathing will be shallow and your complexion consequently muddy; your bust will be undeveloped, and your abdomen and hips will be prominent.

"But," you ask, "how can I help it?" You can help it, if you only try. Suppose you are the breadmaker for the family; take this work as a substitute for dumbbells. Stand erect, throw your shoulders back and during the whole time of the kneading take deep breaths in unison with the motion of your hands.

Of course, you know what splendid arm muscles you will have after you have worked at the bread dough once or twice a week for six months. You will be ready for elbow sleeves next summer. In order to be able to stand erect you must have the moulding board at the proper height.

RATIONAL DRESS

The ideal way of doing your housework is to wear a special dress for this purpose. The most rational one I can suggest consists of bloomers and a loose blouse waist made of flannel like a gymnasium suit.

If you have ever worked about the house in this garb, especially if you have to run down cellar or climb a ladder to hang a picture or pound in a nail, you will wonder how you have ever worked before in your ordinary gown.

Next to this in comfort stands a light flannel suit with the same sort of blouse, and with a short skirt instead of the bloomers. The collar should be loose and low, for it is only by giving your neck plenty of room for development and allowing it to come in contact with the air and light that a beautiful neck may be preserved or an ugly one improved.

The tight, high collar is responsible for many ugly, scrawny necks as well as for the discoloration which so many girls are unhappy about. You must treat your neck as carefully as any other part of the body, if you wish it to be beautiful. Aside from making it scrawny, the unhygienic dressing of the neck also accounts for many serious throat troubles.

Corsets are entirely out of place with your housework gown, and so are your cast-off high-heeled slippers.

Perhaps you are [illegible] some of the most-scrubbing or wiping up to do. You do not always realize how you can turn nearly every part of housework into a fine physical exercise. Much has been said about elevating the vital organs.

SCRUBBING AND WASHING

When you do the real old-fashioned scrubbing, getting down on your hands and knees, you are really taking one of the most scientific positions for raising your internal organs; but, you must remember to keep your back straight, your chest forward and your abdomen drawn in. Then, too, you must use your hands equally, first the left and then the right. This exercise will give your shoulders splendid development.

The principle of using both sides equally—of being ambidextrous—is one of the most important to remember in housework. In sweeping, use both sides of the body equally; make one work as hard as the other; change the broom from side to side, for if you limit yourself to one soon a difference in the hips will be noticeable and you will develop a figure not to be proud of.

As for washing, you will need more care just here than perhaps in any other part of housework. You must combine thought and exercise with bending over the tub, for you are obliged in this work to lean over in one position, and to inhale hot steam at every breath. Be careful to keep your mouth shut during this work, and breathe through the nose; make frequent stops for exercise and the deep breathing of fresh air. Straighten yourself up with some stretching exercise and breathe deeply for a minute or two away from the steam. It will do much to rest you and offset the disadvantages of this work.

When you hang up the clothes, the same muscles are brought into action that are used in the gymnasium with some of the dumbbell exercises. If you have the opportunity of going to a physical culture teacher, she can give instructions in the methods of doing housework which will show you how closely allied each part of it is with the various exercises that are given in a gymnasium.

You can develop your figure just as well by means of housework, if you do it properly, as by a special system of physical culture. All exercises that develop the chest muscles help in the development of the bust. Deep breathing can be continually practiced in housework; this will develop lung capacity, cultivate a beautiful voice and give color and smoothness to the complexion.

Other exercises for the development of the bust consist in raising the arms in various positions, even in bending the head at different angles or in raising weights. The whole purpose of these exercises is to bring into play the muscles of the parts concerned.

[illegible] those used in washing windows, and scrubbing and sweeping, and breadkneading and bed-making, develop the muscles of the arm and chest and improve all this part of the body.

Do not forget when ironing to apply the principle of double-sided development which you use in other forms of housework. Use first the right hand, then the left, and have the ironing board at a comfortable height. This last point is a most important one in all housework.

Walking forms a large part of household exercise, and it is most necessary to do this correctly in order to reap its benefits. In walking upstairs, walk erect; do not bend over, and never run upstairs. This is a most pernicious habit, and one as easily overcome as it is acquired, if a little care is used.

Always remember to hold the chin in and let the chest lead. Draw in the abdomen, and the shoulders will naturally fall into the proper place. Then with deep breathing through your nose you will not run much risk of injury from housework. Remember to bend only at the hips; do not bend at the waist; this will give you a good poise, and keep a fine back straight.

It is well in sweeping to twist just a little at the hips, and this will give the side banding of the trunk which is so beneficial to the internal organs, especially the liver. Floor-sweeping is a little like golf.

STANDING OR WALKING

Raising a window is a fine stretching exercise, but be careful how you do it. Hold the abdomen in, keep the back nearly straight, do not bend forward, but raise the sash by pushing with your feet.

Holding the vital organs high is one of the first principles of health.

When you are standing or walking you are in a position especially well adapted to the elevation of the internal organs. Hold the hips back, lift the crown of the head up and back, hold the chest forward and you will not need to "push the shoulders back." Hold the abdomen in, elevating the internal organs as high as possible.

This position will be too tiring to hold very long at a time, but if it is frequently and the muscles will gradually become strengthened so that special attention need not be given to correct position.

Advice to Correspondents Seeking Health and Beauty

Skin Too Dry

Having watched your columns for some time with much interest, I feel that you may be able to help me. I am tall and thin, skin dry and hard, face skin dry [illegible] and [illegible] How would you massage a dry face with thin skin?

N. W.

The following lotion will improve the condition of your skin:

Lotion for Dry Skin.

Lanolin, 1 ounce; almond oil, 1 ounce; tincture of benzoin, 1 ounce.

Mix the three ingredients together and rub into skin at night before going to bed.

Abscess Leaves Mark

I would be pleased to have your advice on a subject that greatly annoys me. Last winter I had an abscess on my nose that left the skin rather a blue red.

The last few cold days seem to make it more noticeable. I do not drink and have very good health. My work is such that I am compelled to face the elements at all seasons, but my skin is very fair, with this exception.

MAN.

Every night rub a little of the witch hazel cream on the discolored skin, and in the morning apply the lotion given below.

Witch Hazel Cold Cream.

One ounce each of white wax and spermaceti, ¼ pint of oil of almonds.

Melt, pour into a mortar which has been heated by being immersed some time in boiling water. Very gradually add 3 ounces of rosewater and 1 ounce of witch hazel, and assiduously stir the mixture until an emulsion is formed, and afterward until the mixture is nearly cold.

This cream is particularly useful to heal sore or stretched skin.

Lotion for Inflamed Skin.

Boric acid, 1 dram; distilled witch hazel, 4 ounces. Apply with a piece of old linen or a bit of absorbent cotton. Use three or four times daily.

To Keep the Hair From Falling

Will you please answer the following questions and do one of your constant readers a great favor? I will try and give you a description of my case and probably help you out. I am 23 years old. I am in sound health. I am a man, weighing 197 pounds and stand 5 feet 11 inches. My hair is gray, but that doesn't worry me, as I was that way since I was 18 years old. This is what worries me: My hair is all falling out, and I have almost a constant itching and my hair is very dry. Can you tell me of something that will stop the hair from falling, and can you give me something that will make the hair grow again?

P. S. R.

Try the following tonic, which has proved most beneficial in cases similar to yours:

Tonic for Falling Hair.

Distilled rosewater, 180 grams; aromatic vinegar, 20 grains; pure glycerine, 15 grams; tincture of [illegible] 15 grams; tincture of cantharides, 10 grams.

Trouble With Dandruff

My hair is full of dandruff, and is coming out fast. Can you help me with a good hair tonic, not oily, as my hair is naturally oily of itself? I give it all the attention I can afford. Still, it doesn't improve.

J. I.

The dandruff remedy given below is one of which my correspondents send me most gratifying reports. Before beginning treatment, cleanse the scalp and hair by a thorough shampoo.

To Remove Dandruff.

Tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; liquid ammonia, 1 dram; glycerine, ½ ounce; oil of thyme, ½ dram; rosemary oil, ½ dram.

Mix all together with six ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this preparation until no further evidence of dandruff is noticed.

To Make Eyelashes Thicker

Will you please tell me through your column the remedy for a large bust that was in last week's paper? I was away and could not get it, so I thought you would be kind enough to tell me again, and also for the eyelash. My eyes are often inflamed and red, so it makes them fail. I will be very grateful.

LAURETTA.

Pomade to Reduce Bust.

Iodide of potassium, 1 grams; vaseline, 30 grams; lanolin, 30 grams; tincture of [illegible]

Make into a pomade and rub all over the fat parts twice a day.

You should abstain from food that is especially fat-forming—cereals, potatoes, corn, peas, beans, etc. You should also avoid sweets of all kinds.

Ointment for Brows and Lashes.

Vaseline, 2 ounces; tincture of cantharides, ¼ ounce; oil of lavender, 15 drops; oil of rosemary, 15 drops.

Mix thoroughly. Apply to the eyebrows with a tiny toothbrush once a day until the growth is sufficiently stimulated. Then less often.

This ointment may be used for the eyelashes also. In this case it should be very carefully applied, as it will inflame the eyes, as any oil will, if it gets into them.

Two Readers Ask Help

We are two girls who have been interested in your valuable recipes. We would like to have you help us to increase our weight by the best method. We should like to increase our bust measure and broaden our shoulders. Thanking you in advance, we are two constant readers.

ROSE, VIOLET.

Since receipt of your letter directions for increasing weight and bust have been published.

Dark Rings and Wrinkles

Hearing of the good advice you have given to others, I thought perhaps you would help me. My eyes are hollow, with dark purple rings and wrinkles under. I am only 24 years of age, and can give no reason for their being like that.

BRIGHTON.

Dark Circles Under the Eyes.

There is always, in my opinion, some internal cause for the black circles under the eyes. The tendency is sometimes hereditary, but dark lines are usually due to some congestion of the veins of the head and are rarely, if ever, found excepting under one or more of the following circumstances:

When the subject is anaemic, and there is an impairment of the chemical constitution of the blood, or when the system is being drained by the demands of prolonged study, lack of sleep or dissipation of any description. The external treatment is sometimes effective temporarily, but cannot be permanent while the cause exists.

Local Treatment.

Bathe frequently with cold water and use friction. A little turpentine liniment or weak ammonia, one part of diluted ammonia to four of water, may be rubbed into the skin daily (once), but great care must be taken that it does not reach the eyes.

Massage with a good skin food will help the wrinkles.

Hands Red and Swollen

Having been a reader of your page for some time, I would be glad of some advice regarding my hands. My knuckles are pretty large and red, and my hands when hot or allowed to hang down by my sides get very red and the veins swell very high. Would you please tell me how to stop the swelling of the veins and take away the redness? Also, is the bleach for the neck the same for the hands and arms?

E. B.

Wearing cosmetic gloves at night will greatly improve the condition of your hands.

To Make Cosmetic Gloves.

Use soft, large leather gloves, three or four sizes too large. Rip them open and spread the inside with the following preparation, then sew the ripped seam up. The simplest, and, therefore, the least troublesome, paste to make is this:

Cosmetic Glove Paste.

Ground barley, the white of an egg, a teaspoonful of glycerine and one ounce of honey.

Red Spot on Neck

Am 50 years old. Ten or twelve years ago a redness of the skin appeared on the neck below the jaw. The skin is perfectly smooth and normal, but the redness seems to deepen with time.

A SUBSCRIBER.

It would be impossible for me to determine the cause of the redness you describe, and I advise you to consult a skin specialist in regard to it.

Pimples on Yoke

Having been a constant reader of your columns, I thought I would come to you for advice.

Have pimples all over my nose, around my mouth and chin. Could you tell me, if it is not asking too much, how I could comb my hair without wetting it, as it is awfully dry?

Is there any treatment I could use at home for boils? Have had them for one year.

B. B. T.

The boils and pimples you describe indicate a depleted and disordered condition of your system. I advise you to consult a reliable physician in regard to an internal remedy. The Fossati cream is an excellent outward remedy, but will not permanently cure the pimples if the inward cause is not removed.

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 2 grams; sweet almond oil, 5 grams; sulphur precipitate, 5 grams; oxide of zinc, 2½ grams; extract of violet, 10 drops.

Apply a very little of the cream to each pimple; wash until the pimples are cured before using the face brush, which might irritate them.

Neck Thin and Dark

Will you please tell me what I can do for a dark, thin neck? I am also very thin. I seem to be in good health and do no hard work. Perhaps you know of some way I could gain. I have been told I do far too much walking. I am very fond of it. I also have a few blackheads and large pores. My skin seems to get greasy at times, and I have very little color in my face.

M. T.

To whiten your neck and make it fatter, rub it well every night before retiring with orange flower cream. See treatment for blackheads and enlarged pores advised for other correspondents.

Palms of Hands Rough

I write to you to ask your advice regarding a rough skin. It seems to be smooth enough in summer, but in winter it seems to be covered with goose flesh, only it is hard and rough. The palms of the hands are so hard I am ashamed to shake hands with any one, so will you kindly give me advice and how to bathe in olive oil? As I cannot afford any expensive remedy, please give me the cheapest you know of, and oblige

SUNBEAM.

I am giving you formula for a good cream, which should be applied to your face every night. I think it will improve the roughness you describe. Rubbing a little olive oil into the palms of your hands will help the hardness you describe.

Orange Flower Cream.

White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; lanolin, 2 ounces; cocoanut oil, 2 ounces; orange flower water, 4 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops.

Melt the first five ingredients together. Take off the fire and beat until nearly cold, adding little by little the benzoin, and lastly the orange flower water.

To Prevent Flabbiness

Knowing you help others, I come to you for advice. I am finely proportioned all over, only my bust is soft and flabby. Will you kindly tell me of some way to make it firm?

GRATEFUL.

Frequent ablutions of cold water, deep breathing and massage with a good skin food will make the bust round and firm.

Discouraged About Appearance

You have helped so many by your advice on matters pertaining to self-improvement, I wish to lay my case before you. I am only 20 years of age, but my skin is flabby and covered with tiny wrinkles, and I always have dark, sunken circles under my eyes. My hair, too, is rapidly becoming gray, and upon arising each morning my scalp itches distractingly. Rather a woeful picture, is it not? I am so discouraged, especially since I am the sole support of myself and two little sons, and, as you know in this age one's personal appearance (especially a woman's) has much to do with success in life. If you can advise me, I shall be very grateful.

E. E.

You can improve the flabby, wrinkled condition of your skin by massaging frequently with the orange flower cream, [illegible] and counteract by bathing the face in warm water before treatment, as this opens the pores so that they absorb the skin food more readily. The lotion for premature wrinkles has also proved most beneficial in the removal of small wrinkles. The itching of the scalp that you describe indicates dandruff, and I advise you to use the following lotion for its removal. After you have got rid of this, you might try the Physician's Remedy to restore the hair to its natural color. I trust that you will find my advice beneficial.

Orange Flower Cream.

White wax, 1 ounce; spermaceti, 1 ounce; lanolin, 2 ounces; cocoanut oil, 2 ounces; orange flower water, 4 ounces; oil of sweet almonds, 4 ounces; tincture of benzoin, 30 drops.

Lotion for Premature Wrinkles.

Alum, 70 grains; almond milk (thick), 1½ ounces; rosewater, 4 ounces.

Dissolve the alum in the rosewater, then pour gently into the almond milk, with constant agitation. Apply with a soft linen cloth every night before retiring.

To Remove Dandruff.

Tincture of cantharides, 1 ounce; liquid ammonia, 1 dram; glycerine, ½ ounce; oil of thyme, ½ dram; rosemary oil, ½ dram.

Mix all together with 6 ounces of rosewater. Rub the scalp thoroughly with this until no further evidence of dandruff is noticed.

To Restore the Natural Color of the Hair.

(A physician's prescription.)

Sugar of lead, ¼ ounce; lac sulphur, ¼ ounce; essence of bergamot, ½ ounce; alcohol, ½ gill; glycerine, 1 ounce; tincture of cantharides, ½ ounce; ammonia, ½ ounce.

Mix all in one pint of soft water. Apply to the roots of the hair, which must be clean. The dye should never be applied if there is any irritation or abrasion of the scalp.

Asks Advice for Son

Can you give me advice for my boy? He is very small. And also he has very hairy face. He is 16 years old, and he shaved a few times, and now his hair comes out black and stiff. Do you know of anything that may keep it soft and light? Mrs. S.

Better consult a reliable barber in regard to this.

Remedy Did Wonders

Referring to your beauty column, I find that the Dr. Shoemaker's bleach for freckles has done wonders for me. In regard to formula, you say to use sweet oil of starch. But I can't get that. They say sweet oil is just the same, so that is what I have been using. Please state in next week's paper whether that will do as well. T. G.

You must be mistaken in regard to the "sweet oil of starch," as I do not allude to such an ingredient in any of my formulas. I advise the use of glycerine or starch after using one of my lotions for freckles. Possibly this is what you have in mind.

Reader Asks Advice

Will you kindly tell me how I may develop my bust? I am plump, excepting my bust, which has been flabby ever since I weaned my baby, four years ago.

A READER.

Follow directions given to "Grateful." I think you would also be benefited by taking Dr. Vaucaire's remedy for the bust.

Worried by Freckles

I am a reader of your column, and am satisfied with the answers you give.

What will take off freckles so that they will stay off?

I hope to get an answer with a remedy that will take them off.

A. B.

Although the formulas for removal of freckles published in this department are all good, none of them will positively prevent their reappearance after exposure to sun and wind. Nor do I know of any permanent remedy of this kind.

Mrs. Henry Symes' Beauty Recipes

Grinds Teeth While Sleeping

Can you tell the cause for gritting or grinding the teeth while sleeping? And can you recommend any way by which the habit may be overcome?

M. E. W.

The restlessness during sleep which you describe indicates nervousness or indigestion. Consult a reliable physician in regard to it.

White Eyebrows With Golden Hair

Will you kindly tell me what will darken my eyebrows? I have golden hair and my eyebrows are white, and also meet together. What can I do to separate them and make them grow dark?

G. C.

Rubbing vaseline on the eyebrows will darken them a little; the only other thing to do is to use a stain. A dermatologist could destroy the hair between your brows by electrolysis. You can remove it yourself with tweezers, but this process affords only temporary relief, and must be repeated whenever the hair reappears.

Blemishes on the Face

I read over the columns in the paper on hints on relief for blemishes, and found the formula for pimple cream, but I did not know how to mix or use it, so I thought I would write and get advice from you.

A. D.

Fossati Cream for Pimples.

Lanolin, 5 ounces; almond oil, 5 ounces; sulphur precipitate, 5 ounces; oxide of zinc, 2½ ounces; violet extract, 10 drops. Apply a very little of the cream to each pimple.

Scanty Eyelashes

Can you give me a good lotion for thin eyelashes? Mine are short and thin, and I would like to make them longer and thicker. Would it be too much trouble to print it in next week's paper, as I am going to leave the city next week?

ANXIOUS.

Try ointment recommended to "Lauretta."

Thick Lips

As I have received several useful hints from your beauty columns, I hope you can help me. My lips are very thick and unsightly. How can I reduce them?

L. T.

I am sorry that I cannot tell you how to reduce the size of the lips. However, if you keep them in good condition, smooth, soft and rosy, I am sure they will not appear unsightly.

Cutting Wisdom Teeth

Can you tell me of a preparation for the gums, as my gums are dark red and hurt, causing me to grit occasionally? As I am cutting wisdom teeth, I also have a small blister on my gums which comes and goes.

J. C. M.

You will find the following lotion very soothing and beneficial to the gums:

Myrrh and Borax Mouth Wash.

Rub together in a mortar one-half ounce each of pulverized borax and strained honey; then add gradually one pint of pure alcohol and one-half ounce each of gum myrrh and red sanders wood. Let the whole stand in a large-mouthed glass bottle for two weeks. Shake the bottle occasionally. Pass through filtering paper and it is ready for use.

What Does the Bible Teach About Hell?

DR. AGAR BEET'S SUPPRESSED BOOK REPUBLISHED.

What does the Bible teach Christians about hell? Most people would answer: "The Bible teaches that hell is a place of torment where the wicked will be sent after they have been condemned in the last judgment, and where they will suffer eternal punishment for their sins."

Dr. Agar Beet, the well-known Wesleyan minister and theologian, wrote this book eight years ago to show that the Bible is not so explicit on the subject of hell as most people imagine.

Many Wesleyans did not approve of this. They resented Dr. Beet's attempt to prove that "by asserting the endless permanence of all human souls and the endless suffering of the lost, the traditions of the church had gone beyond the assured teaching of the Bible." They did not want to part with their ideas of hell.

They tried to suppress his book. They succeeded after some time in forcing him to resign his professorship of theology at the Richmond Wesleyan College. Now Dr. Beet republishes the volume which created so much stir, making an eloquent appeal in the preface for impartial consideration of his statements by all fair-minded Christians.

Endless Torment.

It is in the section called "The Doom of the Wicked" that we find the views which proved a stumbling block to so many members of the Wesleyan communion. The stimulus which turned the author's attention towards this subject was the conviction forced upon him that the old doctrine concerning the punishment of the wicked in hell was out of harmony with modern sentiment.

"Not only against the endless torment of the lost, as our fathers taught it, but against any form of endless suffering, or of an endless prolongation of an existence which is only a helpless consciousness of utter ruin, the moral sense of thousands of intelligent and devout men and women is in stern revolt.

"The more carefully they consider it, the less are they able to harmonize it with the infinite love, or even with the justice, of God.

"To such persons it is useless to say that they are unable to estimate the evil of sin and the punishment it deserves. For, amid human fallibility and error, there is in man an inborn sense of justice and of the due proportion of sin and punishment which, in all ages, has been recognized as a reflection, imperfect but real, of the justice of God.

Repudiated Doctrine.

There are children of ten years old who, if told that their father had punished another child, however naughty, by burning him to death, would at once and justly repudiate the statement with indignation.

"Moreover, the picture of Christ in the New Testament, and His teaching as recorded there, claims and secures the homage of the moral sense of man, and this homage paid by that in us which is noblest and best to the teaching and character of Christ is the most powerful proof of His divine excellence.

"A doctrine which, instead of gaining the homage of our moral sense, drives it into revolt, has no moral authority over us."

Turning to his Bible, therefore, Dr. Beet examined with the greatest care all the passages both in the Old and in the New Testament which bear upon the subject of hell.

In the Old Testament there is only one text which directly refers to it. This is in Daniel (chapter xii., verse 2). "Many of them that sleep in the dust of the earth shall awake, some to eternal life, and some to shame, to eternal abhorrence."

Four Questions.

It is when we turn to the Gospels and to the Epistles of St. Paul that we find the doom of the wicked fully discussed. Dr. Beet goes very closely into these questions:

1. Whether it is distinctly stated that the wicked will suffer actual pain.
2. Whether Christ intended us to believe that their punishment would last for ever.
3. Whether we have any ground for supposing that they will be purified of their wickedness and finally admitted into the kingdom of heaven.
4. Whether it is permissible to hold that, after they have undergone punishment, they will cease to exist altogether, just as the mortal frame ceases to exist after the death of the body.

Upon none of these points does Dr. Beet take up any decided position. He does come to the conclusion, however, that the teaching of the Bible is not nearly so definite as the teaching of the churches has been. In fact, the teaching of the Bible is, according to him, not definite at all, except on one point. This is that the wicked who have not repented of their sins can never hope to enter heaven.

In the New Testament several writers "speak of those condemned in the great day as destroyed or lost, using a term denoting utter ruin.

New Testament Teaching.

"This ruin is in the Epistles of Paul twice, in the Epistle to the Hebrews and in the First Epistle of Peter, spoken of as the end of the ungodly. This teaching is confirmed by casual yet solemn words of Christ about the fate of Judas; and by the metaphor, found in all four Gospels and in the Epistle to the Hebrews, in which the fate of the lost is compared to the destruction of vegetable matter by fire.

"All this proves clearly that the writers of the New Testament looked upon the impenitent as finally shut out from the blessedness awaiting the righteous. Against this plain inference we have in the New Testament nothing to set.

"We are there frequently taught that God's purpose of salvation includes all men; but we have no assertions or indications that in all men it will be actually accomplished."

As to the question whether the lost will suffer actual torment or merely be punished by exclusion from heaven, Dr. Beet seems rather to incline to the latter view:

"The various writers of the New Testament describe the punishment to be inflicted on the great day as ruin, utter and hopeless and final.

The Fourth Gospel.

"The Synoptic Gospels also represent Christ as teaching, and the Book of Revelation teaches, in plain and awful language, that the lost will suffer acute and continuous pain. This actual suffering is implied in the teaching of the Fourth Gospel and of Paul that retribution will be according to works. For proportionate retribution involves degrees of punishment; and degrees of punishment imply consciousness; for unconsciousness is alike to all.

"Moreover, consciousness of endless and glorious life forfeited through our own inexcusable folly and sin involves remorse and mental anguish beyond conception. Even in human life on earth remorse has often been more terrible than bodily suffering.

"To escape from the visible consequences of their sin, and from the intolerable burden of a consciousness of their baseness, men have sought refuge in the gloom of death. How vain this attempt, even heathen philosophers have taught.

"To be compelled, in the unsparing light of eternity, to contemplate our own past sins, when all fascination of sin has worn away, and our rejection of the infinite love of God and our consequent and deserved loss of the glories of heaven, and this without room for amendment or hope of restoration, will be an undying worm and unquenchable fire."

Dr. Beet's Answer.

Next comes this point. If the wicked are actually tortured in hell, is there any possibility of their being at some time released from suffering, and either extinguished altogether or allowed to exist outside heaven in a state free from pain, but still wretched, because they can never hope to see the face of God? Here is Dr. Beet's answer to that:

"We have seen that the various writers of the New Testament agree to teach that utter ruin awaits those who reject the salvation offered by Christ, that the Book of Revelation, and Christ as His words are recorded in the Synoptic Gospels, depict the lost as in actual sufferings, and that this is implied in Paul's teaching that punishment will be in proportion to sin.

"We have found in the New Testament no assertion or reliable suggestion that these sufferings will ever fade into unconsciousness; nor, on the other hand, have we found any unequivocal assertion that this consciousness of suffering will always continue.

"In other words, the duration of the actual suffering of the lost is not plainly stated in the New Testament."

It seems to come to this, then, that the teaching of the Bible leaves room for differences of opinion among Christian believers upon the subject of hell. It does not tell us distinctly what the doom of the wicked will be, any more than it asserts anywhere the endless permanence of the human soul. It says that souls may be given eternal life as a reward, but immortality for all souls is not one of the definite doctrines of Christianity, nor is the endless torment of the wicked in hell. At the same time, it does imply that their lot will be punishment in some form or another, and with that Dr. Beet would have us be content.

Punishment of Evil.

He cannot offer us any ground for believing, from Biblical teaching, that there will be any mitigation of that punishment, but he cannot on the other hand, bring himself to believe that God would inflict any penalty that went beyond the strict justice of each individual case. In a noble passage at the close he bids us trust in the mercy of the all-loving Father:

"Before that vision of ruin (of the lost), even for the worst of men, all human thought quails. We dare not contemplate the doom of one lost soul. From that awful vision of judgment we have sought refuge in the Book of God. But its iron gates of threatening have mercilessly repelled us. Where shall our baffled anxiety turn? To whom shall our thought fly for refuge?

"We will fly for refuge, and we shall find refuge, in the infinite love of our Father in heaven, the Creator and Father of us and of all men. The lost are in His hands. No doom will be pronounced on them except through the lips of Him who shed His blood to save from death every child of Adam. No punishment will be inflicted except by His infinite wisdom and love. If I have misinterpreted His purposes, the Judge Himself will make no mistake. But His wisdom and our ignorance warn us not hastily to assert what He will do. In speaking of His judgment we must carefully keep our language within the limits of the indisputable teaching of Holy Scripture. And, for a solution of the many difficulties which at present that teaching seems to involve, we must wait till the morning breaks and the shadows flee away.

"In that day even the punishment of sin will be seen to be a part of the infinite mercy of God."

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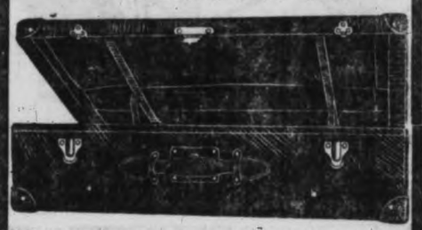

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AGAINST RETIRED JUDGES.

The resumption of private law practice by retired judges was emphatically condemned by the Benchers of the Law Society of Upper Canada at a largely-attended meeting held at Osgoode hall recently.

Lower the Dignity.

The paragraphs touching this matter formed part of the report of the discipline committee dated June 16th, 1905, and circulated among the benchers, and as adopted are as follows:

"A barrister upon his elevation to the bench is withdrawn from the arean of practice and all that is incident to the position of counsel and the profession. The public look upon the office with esteem and regard its occupants with feelings of respect and nothing should be permitted whereby a retired judge could have the opportunity to be engaged in professional business, the mere fact tending to lower the dignity of the high office formerly held and so react upon the bench at the time existing—the resumption of practice has a tendency to impair and lower that dignity which should be upheld, as well off, as on the bench.

Act of Injustice.

"Again it appears to the committee that a retired judge resuming practice is an act of injustice to the members of the profession—especially is it so in the case of judges of the County court where it may readily be supposed that the prestige, experience, influence and social position the judge has acquired in his county will have weight with the public to his own advantage and to the corresponding disadvantage of other and younger members of the profession."

Ask For Legislation.

The committee reported the cases of two judges of County courts who resigned their judgeships and resumed practice after receiving pensions by way of annuities, but was not aware of any Superior court judge having done so, and adds:

"The committee is prepared to advise that the retired judge by the acceptance of office as judge lost the office of attorney and solicitor and therefore cannot return to practice as such."

The legal status of the retired judge was also dealt with and the following recommendation was adopted:

"The committee recommend that the attorney-general of Ontario do introduce legislation to repeal every statutory duty assumed to be assigned to a retired judge."

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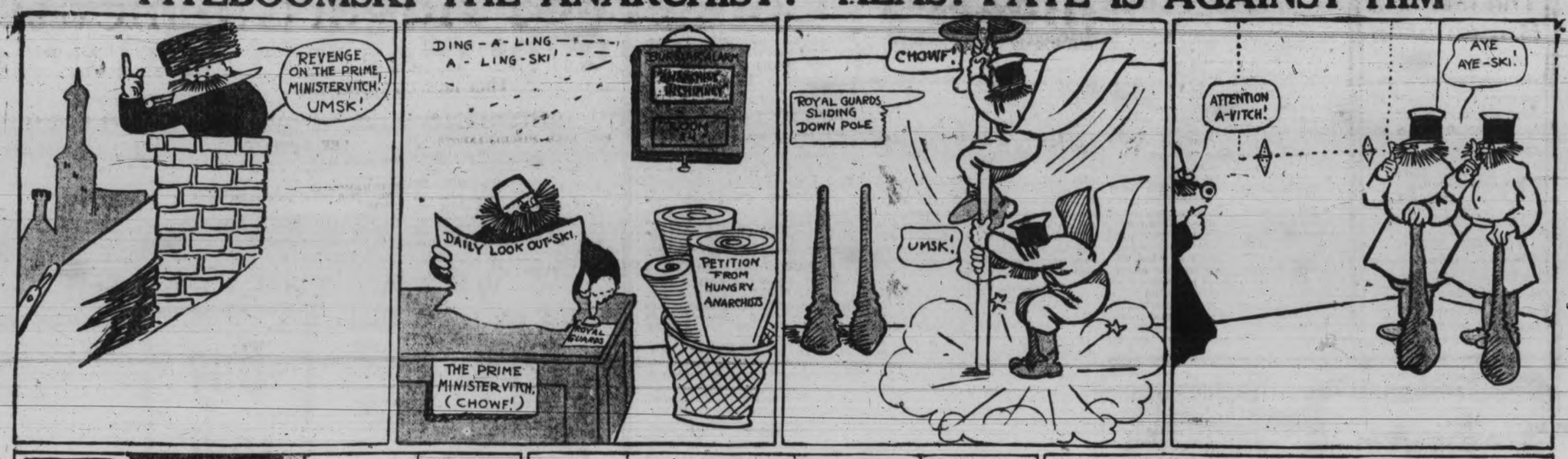
A CASE OF HARD LUCK.

Two Irishmen, employed in the building of a sky-scraper in lower New York, were rival strong men, and seized every chance to prove superiority in physical prowess. There was a difference of opinion among their fellow laborers as to which was the stronger of the two, and after much discussion Riley bet McGinnis that he could carry him safely to the sixth story of the building. The bet was accepted, and, in the presence of an expectant crowd, Riley began his laborious task. He ascended the ladder safely until he reached the fifth story, when, to the consternation of the spectators, he was seen to stagger, almost dropping his burden. By a great effort, however, he recovered himself, and finally deposited McGinnis on the sixth floor.

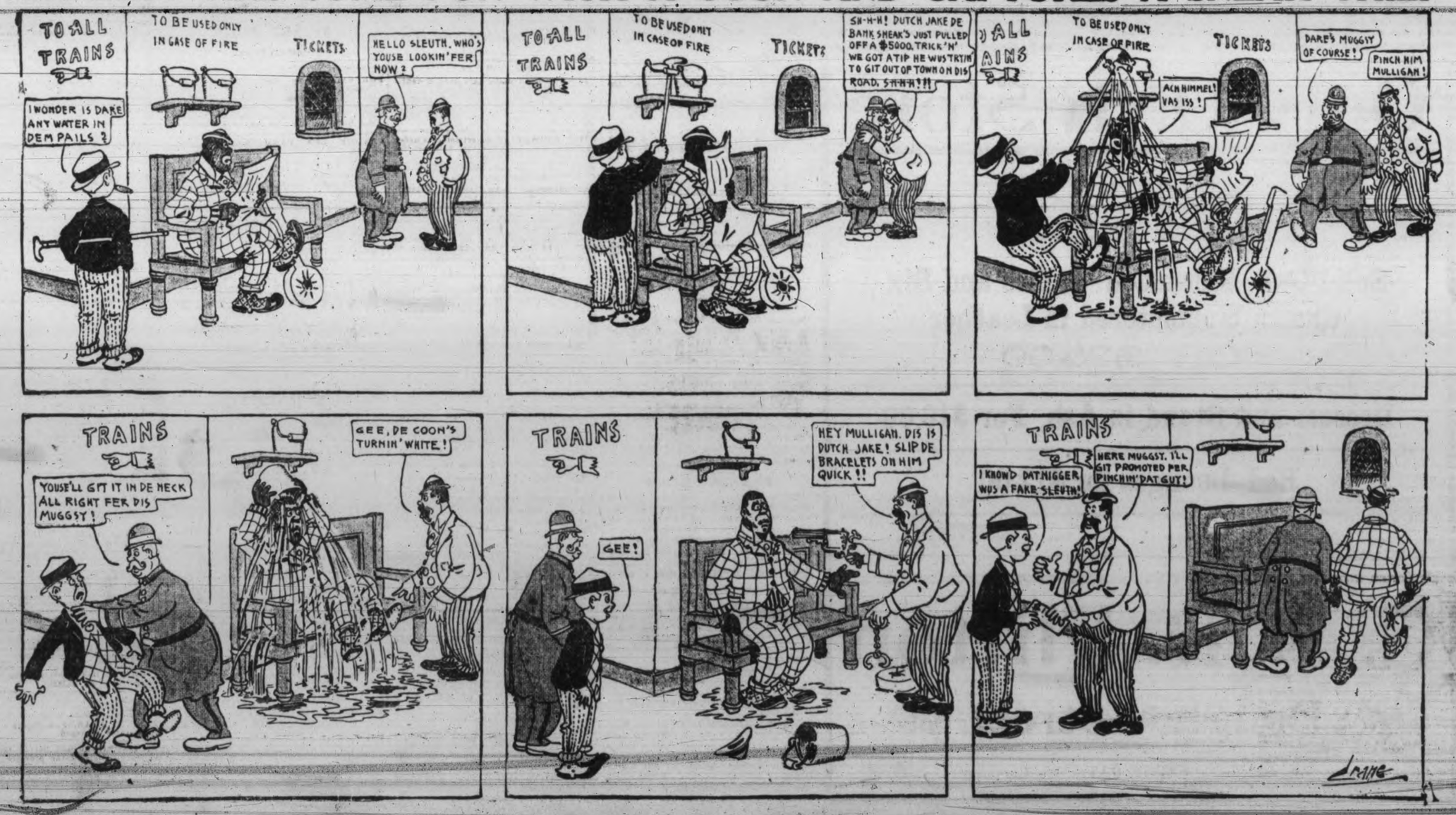
"Well done it, McGinnis!" he exclaimed, triumphantly.

"That yez did, Riley," answered McGinnis. In a disappointed voice; "but I had great hopes whin yez stumbled at the fifth story."—Harper's Weekly.

FITZBOOMSKI THE ANARCHIST: ALAS! FATE IS AGAINST HIM



MUGGSY HAS SOME FUN WITH A COON AND CAPTURES A SNEAK THIEF



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Author of "The Barn Stormers," "Fortune's Sport," "Lady Mary of the Dark House," "Queen Sweetheart," "The House by the Lock," etc.

SYNOPSIS OF PRECEDING CHAPTERS:

The tale opens at the Duke of Clarence's theatre, by the stage-door of which a young man, powerful, and remarkably handsome, but looking as if he had just come from the Wild West, is waiting to see the manager. He is noticed by Winifred Gray, a rising young actress, and also by Lionel Macaire, a millionaire and friend of the manager's, but of repulsive appearance and infamous character. The stranger, whose name is Hope Newcome, introduces himself as a friend of "F. E. Z.," and the initials strangely affect not only the manager, Mr. Anderson, but also Macaire. Newcome, who announces that he has come to England for the purpose of "finding something," asks Anderson for an engagement, but the manager, prompted by the millionaire friend, finds an excuse for refusing. During the performance that evening Winifred Gray is sent for to the boudoir, where she sees Macaire. The millionaire informs her that he has now a controlling interest in the theatre, and offers her an engagement as Rosalind. Winifred, who has been playing small parts, is at first dazzled by the offer, but on a declaration of love from Macaire she rejects the millionaire's advances with loathing. Macaire allows her to go for the moment, but declares that he will break her to his will. The same night Hope Newcome, still lounging at the stage door, sees a stranger of powerful physique mount the box of Winifred's cab beside the driver. Newcome orders him down, and a struggle takes place.

CHAPTER VII.—(Continued.)

When she could make an end of the feast without seeming ungrateful, she sprang up and pushed away her chair. Mrs. Gray had sat watching the girl with great love and a tireless, yearning admiration in her eyes as her frail body leant against the cushions in the big armchair by the fireplace. Though October had not come yet, there was a glow of dying fire in the grate—just enough to give an excuse for drawing near it, and Winifred knelt down on the rug, with her arms across her mother's knees.

"Now, what is it, dear?" she asked, bravely.

"I wish I needn't tell you," the elder woman answered, a quiver in her voice.

"You and I have always borne everything together, haven't we? And so we always will."

"Oh, darling, there's been troubles enough in your young life. I did hope they were over. But heavens knows best."

"Aren't you going to tell me?"

"Since I must—yes. It couldn't be kept from you. Strange, isn't it, love, how troubles come so often in twos and threes, not singly?"

Winifred looked up into her mother's eyes. On the surface of her thoughts swam the consciousness of what had happened at the theatre, and the vague fear of what it might mean in the future. This was to be a night to remember. She longed, yet dreaded to have the knowledge that lay behind those loving eyes.

CHAPTER VIII.

The Letter From Sloane Street.

"Irish Life has stopped," said Mrs. Gray, "and all the money you put into it for poor Dick is lost. Nearly two hundred pounds, dear."

"Dick" was Winifred's only brother, a year older than she; and Irish Life was a paper started in Dublin early in the summer, of which Dick Gray had been made sub-editor because of the money his sister had optimistically lent him for the purchase of certain shares. It had been put in by degrees, as it could be spared from her salary of twelve pounds a week which had begun about the first of March, and the full amount required had been sent off only a month ago. Meanwhile, for Dick's sake, the girl and her mother had been living with the utmost economy, and making sacrifices with unflagging cheerfulness, for the prospects of the new paper had been represented as marvellously bright, and it had certainly seemed a wonderful chance for Dick, whose gifts, if any, were for a journalistic career.

Now the money was gone, and poor Dick would be "out of a berth," as he had dolefully reminded his mother in the letter which told the bad news. There had been trickery somewhere, for if the paper was in danger of dissolution the last payments should not have been accepted; but the excuses were very plausible, and Dick did not think that he would be able to get a penny back again.

On any other night this blow would have fallen with comparative lightness upon Winifred, who had all the buoyant hopefulness of her twenty years; but bravely as she had flung back Lionel Macaire's insults, his threats had frightened her. His money and his well-known interest in theatrical affairs gave him infinite power in the world in which she moved, and though she did not exactly see how he could use it to hurt her, at all events in the present, there might be ways; and the solid foundation which a good engagement gave her seemed trembling under her feet as she reassured her mother. "What's two hundred pounds after all?" she laughed brightly. "With twelve pounds coming in every week, money soon counts up; and I'm getting to know a lot of newspaper men now, who are all very kind to me; and perhaps through them something will be found for Dick in London, which would be better than Ireland. And even though this money's gone, it's not all wasted, for Dick's bought his experience. Oh, while there's nothing worse than this, dear, you mustn't look so pale and heart-broken!"

"There is—something else, Winnie," faltered Mrs. Gray. "Not worse—oh, not worse! Still, I'm afraid it will grieve you to hear it."

For a moment Winifred had forgotten her mother's hint that "trouble came in twos and threes." Her heart grew cold again.

"It's—only about me," went on the elder woman, almost apologetically. "You know you made me promise that I'd see a doctor about myself, and I saw that I would when I could screw up my courage. I wrote to Sir Digby Field asking for an appointment, and it came for to-day at 3 o'clock. I was glad that it was Wednesday, and matinee day, for then you need not know anything about it till it was over. You were not coming home to dinner, and I hoped that when I saw you at night after the theatre I should have something reassuring to tell you. But, darling—I haven't. It's the other way."

"Mother!" cried Winifred, her face stricken white, her voice sharp with fear. She wound her arms tightly round the slender waist, holding the frail little figure as if with her own young body she would defend it against all harm.

"Don't look like that, darling!" her mother implored. "Sir Digby didn't say I must—die. He only told me that I was in danger, and that, if my life were to be saved, I must undergo a serious operation. Not at once, but I should not wait longer than two or three months. After that, it might be—too late."

"Would it be a dangerous operation?" the girl asked, breathlessly.

"A little. It must always be so with such things, I fancy. But it is the expense I am thinking of, Winnie. I didn't know when I saw Sir Digby about Irish Life and poor Dick. But when I came home, feeling somewhat upset, there was the letter waiting for me. It seemed almost too much."

Winifred pressed her lips tightly together over her own secret, as if to hide it under lock and key lest it should betray itself. She had quite resolved now that she would say nothing to make her mother's burden heavier, unless circumstances forced her later on to speak.

"Don't worry about the money, motherkin. It will be all right, you'll see," she said. "And when you're well again—as you will be soon—how happy we shall feel."

"I have to go to Paris next week, at all cost," sighed the little woman, "and he said it wouldn't be safe to calculate upon less than two hundred pounds. For I shall have to be a long time at a nursing home. I don't see how we can manage it."

"Nonsense!" cried Winifred. "Nothing easier. Money isn't what it used to be to us when I, poor little wretch, thought I was lucky to get three pounds a week on tour."

"And you lived on one, and sent two to Dick and me!"

"I never wanted more, dear. You've no idea how passing rich a girl can be on twenty shillings a week touring in the country, if she chums with another girl, as I did. Oh, there was plenty of fun in those days. I like to look back on them!"

As she looked back now, they seemed delightfully free from care. There had been no horrible millionaires then, offering her champagne and many other things which she could not take.

Somewhow she comforted her mother, undressing her and putting her to bed as if she had been a child—for Jameson was never permitted to sit up for any ministrations after the theatre. Mother and daughter preferred then to help each other, and have their two small connecting bedrooms to themselves.

But Winnifred herself did not sleep. All the pent-up grief which she had not allowed to be seen, at thought of the suffering and danger from which, at best, she could not save her adored mother, broke over her in a wave. She buried her burning face in the pillow quivering as if under the strokes of a lash, though no tears came. Whatever happened, she must have money. There must be something for poor Dick, who seemed always so unlucky, even when hopes had been highest; and, above all, the little mother must be cared for as if she were a queen. Nothing must be lacking—nothing.

Usually, when Winifred went to bed, she had only to close her eyelids to fall asleep, not to wake until Jameson knocked in the morning and threw back the heavily-lined blue curtains that kept the early light from pouring in at the open window. But to-night she lay listening feverishly to the quarter-hours as they were solemnly struck by St. Mary's church clock, wondering if she would still be awake to hear the next.

She invariably did hear the next, and the next. And so morning came. Her habit was not to rise till nine, as it was well, her mother said, for young people who worked hard to have plenty of sleep. When it was half-past seven, however, she could bear to lie in bed no longer, and she had bathed and dressed without waking her mother in the next room, before it was time for the maid to come to her door.

Already the letters had arrived, and were waiting on a table in the drawing-room until it should be time for Jameson to carry them to Mrs. Gray and her daughter. On top was an envelope addressed in Mr. Anderson's handwriting, and the girl's heart gave a leap as she caught sight of it.

He had written to her on several occasions, about the time when her engagement in his company was pending, but never since.

She took up the letter with a hand that was not quite steady, and saw from the smart crest and monogram on the envelope that it was the paper which he used at home. He must have written to her immediately on arriving at his house in Sloane street, after the theatre last night.

A vision of him leaving the stage entrance with Lionel Macaire, and driving away in the latter's carriage, when both had bowed with elaborate formality to her, flashed into her head. Had the millionaire's revenge already begun by prejudicing the manager's mind against her? Surely Mr. Anderson would not be so unfair to—— But she would not wait to finish the question. She tore open the envelope.

"Dear Miss Gray," said the actor manager, "will you come to the theatre tomorrow (Thursday) morning, and ask for me half-an-hour before the time for rehearsal? Yours truly, George Anderson."

There was nothing very alarming on the surface of this brief note, with the request which might have been made for one out of a dozen harmless reasons. But instinct that had brought the dark cloud of brooding presentiment last night, spoke again gloomily.

The rehearsals for "As You Like It," which had begun about a week ago, were called for "eleven sharp" every day. Therefore the appointment which Mr. Anderson wished Winifred to keep was at half-past ten.

They had sat talking together, the girl and her mother, later than usual, and Mrs. Gray, who often suffered at night, and was a restless sleeper, was making up this morning for the hours she had lost. Winifred never allowed her to be called until she awoke of her own accord, and though this was generally early, to-day Winifred had her breakfast and went away without seeing her mother. She left a short note full of love, saying only that she was obliged to go down to the theatre half-an-hour earlier than she had expected.

When the girl had first called upon Mr. Anderson at his request, a little unknown actress from the provinces, she had felt almost sick with excitement lest something should go wrong at the last, and she should lose the glorious chance she had been led to expect. She remembered that day and its sensations with painful distinctness this morning, but now her emotion was even more keen than it had been then.

The actor manager had an "office" at the theatre, where he imagined that he transacted a great deal of business, and did indeed spend some hours of most days in the week. Winifred knew that she would be received there; and, when she had sent up word that she had arrived and would wait Mr. Anderson's convenience, she furtively pinched her cheeks to counteract the pallor she had seen in passing a mirror. Whatever might be in store for her, she did not wish to betray the fact that she was frightened.

In five or ten minutes Mr. Anderson's young secretary came to fetch Miss Gray to the office, where the door of that room he disappeared. The interview was to be a strictly private one.

The actor manager sat at his desk, glancing over the correspondence which his secretary had placed ready for him. As Winifred was announced, he rose slowly, looking formidably large and impressive. His eyes were as dreamy as ever, but it seemed to the girl—or she imagined it—that they were slightly restless, not willing to meet and dwell upon hers with the caressing, lingering gaze which was a characteristic of his in greeting a pretty woman. For once he appeared ill at ease; his voice betrayed a certain agitation, as the voice of a sensitive or cowardly person will when something disagreeable has to be done.

He gave Winifred a chair, and sat down again himself, looking at a curious ring he wore, and talking about the weather.

"Yes, very cold," the girl assented, and then felt that further beating about the bush would be so intolerable that she must scream aloud instead of converse if she were forced to endure it. "You sent for me, Mr. Anderson," she said, "and here I am."

"Yes, I sent for you," he echoed. "The fact is, I've been thinking for several days since rehearsal began that—er—that the part of Celia is hardly suited to you. Your method is—er—rather too spirited."

Could it be possible, Winifred quickly asked herself, that he was about to tell her of Mrs. Peter Carlton's intended departure, and offer her the part of Rosalind, as Mr. Macaire had suggested, in spite of the thing that had happened last night?

"I always was a bad rehearser," she said. "I know that's an amateurish excuse, and I do try, but——"

"I'm afraid that you'll never play Celia in a way to—do yourself justice," Anderson continued. "It—really, you know, Miss Gray, you'd do yourself harm by playing it, after the hit you've made as Lady Kitt in 'The Green Sunbonnet.'"

Winifred's lips began to feel oddly dry. She strove to speak naturally, but her voice sounded strained as she answered—for she knew not what was coming—"I'm sorry that you think so, Mr. Anderson."

"I'm sorry, too—more sorry than I can tell you," he responded, emphatically. There was sincerity in his accents, and Winifred could see in the man's handsome face that he was actually unhappy and miserably ashamed of himself. She could read his mind well enough to be sure that he hated what he was doing, and that he was acting under strong compulsion. He must be in sad financial straits, she felt, to submit to such a humiliating yoke, for he had the reputation among theatrical folk of being an honorable man. Stunned as she was by the thought of the blow about to be dealt, the girl found a certain sympathy in her heart for the executioner.

"I'm sorry on your account, and sorry on my own," he finished.

"Do you want me to give up the part, Mr. Anderson?" she asked, bluntly.

"I think it would be better for all our sakes, much as I dislike saying so. Our contract stipulates for two weeks' notice on either side, you know, Miss Gray" (he gazed out of the window as he spoke), "but the present circumstances are—rather peculiar. If you—er—gave up the part it would be impossible for you to go on with the rehearsals. And so, if agreeable to you, you need not attend, though, of course, you would continue to draw your present salary for another fortnight."

(To be continued.

Cook's Cotton Root Compound

Ladies' Favorite,
Is the only safe, reliable regulator on which woman can depend "in the hour and time of need."
Prepared in two degrees of strength: No. 1 and No. 2
No. 1.—For ordinary cases is by far the best dollar medicine known.
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Ladies—ask your druggist for Cook's Cotton Root Compound. Take no other as all pills, mixtures and imitations are dangerous. No. 1 and No. 2 are sold and recommended by all druggists in the Dominion of Canada. Mailed to any address on receipt of price and four 2-cent postage stamps. The Cook Company, Windsor, Ont.

Nos. 1 and 2 are sold in all Victoria drug stores.

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If you, your friends or relatives suffer with Fits, Epilepsy, St. Vitus' Dance, or Falling Sickness, write for a trial bottle and valuable treatise on such diseases to THE LEIBIG CO., 179 King Street, W., Toronto, Canada. All druggists sell or can obtain for you

LEIBIG'S FIT CURE

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Rates for insertion in THE TIMES: All classifications, except Births, Marriages and Deaths, 1 cent per word per day; six insertions for the price of four; no advertisement taken for less than 25 cents. Time rates on application.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

KAI CHUNG & BRO., 158 Government St. Employment agency; servants and laborers for any work. Ring up phone 1123. Boot and shoe store.

WHEN ANSWERING advertisements under this heading please say that you saw this announcement in the Times.

WANTED—FEMALE HELP.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WIDOW wishes place as housekeeper to a gentleman, or any other kind of work by the day. Address M. E., Times.

WANTED—Experienced saleslady. Apply Mrs. M. A. Vigor, 88 Yates street.

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ANY INTELLIGENT PERSON may earn a good income corresponding for newspapers; no canvassing; experience unnecessary. Send for particulars. Northern Press Syndicate, Lockport, N. Y.

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WANTED—TO LET.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—To rent, a nicely furnished room. A new house preferred. Modern conveniences desired. Address W. T. R., Times Office.

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FURNISHED ROOMS—With board. Apply 33 Birdcage Walk.

WANTED—MISCELLANEOUS.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

WANTED—Old brass, copper and cast iron; quote best price. B. C. Foundry and Engineering Works, Esquimalt.

RIP SAW WANTED—If price is right, will buy small rip saw. Address Box 539, P. O., city.

WANTED—Clean cotton rags, at Times Office.

WANTED—All kinds of bicycle repair work; all work guaranteed. J. T. Braden, 76 Douglas street. Estimates given on all plumbing and heating work.

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LOST AND FOUND.

Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

LOST—In the neighborhood of Cedar Hill, a silver pocket flask, engraved with the initials H. M. $10 reward will be paid for return of same to Army & Navy Cigar Store.

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WANTED—Lady desires room and board, in private family; state terms. Box 73, Times Office.

LEGAL CARDS.

SMITH & JOHNSTON—Barristers, Solicitors, Notaries Public, Conveyancers, Patent Agents, Agents before the Railway and other Commissions and in the Supreme and Exchequer Courts, Ottawa. Alexander Smith. W. Johnston.

MACHINISTS.

L. HAFEK, General Machinist, No. 150 Government street. Tel. 930.

WATCH REPAIRING.

A. PETCH, 99 Douglas street. Specialty of English watch repairing. All kinds of

COFFEE AND SPICES.

VICTORIA COFFEE AND SPICE MILLS—Office and mills, 148 Government street; A. J. Morley, proprietor.

RESTAURANTS.

GRAND CAFE, 77 Fort street. Specialty, afternoon tea. Regular dinners, 12 to 2.

When out to buy wall paper. No connoisseur, no person in whose home there is a love for the beautiful can fail to find satisfaction in our specially priced wall papers.

An unusual opportunity for you to have your home done over is now offered at these prices:

Ingrain papers at from 10c. per roll.
Fancy stripes at from 5c. per roll.

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FOR SALE—MISCELLANEOUS.

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FOR SALE—6 Gordon setter puppies. Apply West End Grocery Co.

FOR SALE—Pears, large preserving, one cent per pound. 15 Caledonia avenue.

FOR SALE—A fresh cow, with first calf. Apply Goodwin, Shotbolt's Harness Shop, Douglas street.

FOR SALE—Gordon setter bitch pup, whelped April 26th, 1905, out of Countess by Don; best stock on the Pacific Coast. Walter Wimsby, Box 35, Victoria.

WANTED—To sell, carriage and horse-shoeing business, dwelling attached, good lease of premises, first-class business, in Victoria. Apply "Smith," this office.

FOR SALE—Shotgun, 12 bore, W. H., $8; magic lantern, with 3 doz. views, $2.50; Dueber watch, 17 jewels, $15; hand sewing machine, $5; iron bound trunk, $3.50; revolver, 38 cal., $4; gold filled chain, $2.50; shotgun, 10 bore, $15. Jacob Aaronson's new and second-hand store, 64 Johnson street, two doors below Government street.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Ranch, at Salt Spring, dwelling, outbuildings and orchard; no reasonable offer refused. B. C., Times.

FOR SALE—A choice corner lot with two houses, one of seven rooms, another of five rooms, all modern conveniences, for sale cheap. Address "Lot," Times Office.

DUTCH BULBS—And hyacinth glasses. Jay & Co.

FOR SALE—Beautiful new modern bungalow, with acre and half of ground, well located. The house was designed by S. Maclure, and is handsomely finished. Will make a delightful home for some one. Particulars on application. Heisterman & Co.

ENGINE FOR SALE—10 horse power. Can be seen in operation at the Times Building, 26 Broad street, running Times machinery.

50 TONS of Nanaimo potatoes for sale, $16 per ton, from Sept. 15th to Oct. 15th; freight on steamer included. Apply Kong Sing Wing, 54 Fisguard street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—At Vesuvius Bay, Salt Spring Island, a 2½ story new dwellinghouse, large cottage, new outhouses, stone dock for boats, sandstone quarry, etc., together with 200 acres of land; public wharf adjoining. Apply to F. J. Bittancourt, Victoria, or on premises.

FOR SALE—Cheap, 2½ h. p. electric motor, almost new, Singer sewing machine, roller top desk, oak combination book case and desk, ship carpenters' tools. At Old Curiosity Shop, cor. Fort and Blanchard streets.

FOR SALE—$2,100 will buy a house and lot worth $3,000, close to Parliament Buildings; $250 cash, balance in monthly payments, with interest at 5 per cent. Heisterman & Co.

FURNITURE, tents, air-tight heaters wanted. Steam engine for sale. At Bittancourt's, Old Church, cor. Broad and Pandora streets. Phone A900.

FOR SALE—Horses of all kinds, from $35 up; new and second-hand buggies; carts and wagons, from $10 up; a few first-class fresh cows. Apply Fisher's Carriage Shop, Store street.

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NICELY FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, best in city. 41 View street.

FURNISHED housekeeping rooms, single or en suite, with kitchen. 120 Vancouver street.

TO RENT—Furnished housekeeping rooms, in the Sir James Douglas House, Douglas street.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

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Advertisements under this head a cent a word each insertion.

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SING TAI—Manufacturer and dealer in ladies' silk and cotton underwear, dresses, wrappers, etc. 74 Douglas street, Victoria.

BEST JAPANESE PORCELAIN and fancy goods at Kawai Bros. Co., 86 Douglas St.

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BOARDS OF TRADE, Tourist Associations, etc., should consult us when preparing guide books, advertising literature, and all kinds of illustrated folders. We group photos artistically and guarantee best results. B. C. Photo-Engraving Co., 26 Broad street, Victoria.

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A. & W. WILSON, Plumbers and Gas Fitters, Bell Hangers and Tinsmiths; Dealers in the best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc.; shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 126.

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W. J. HANNA, Graduate U. S. College of Embalming, New York, 102 Douglas street. Office telephone, 498. Residence telephone, 611.

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SHORTHAND SCHOOL—15 Broad street. Special attention given to bookkeeping. Thorough instruction in bookkeeping, shorthand, typewriting. E. A. Macmillan, principal.

LEARN TELEGRAPHY and R.R. Accounting; $50 to $500 a month salary assured our graduates under bond. Our six schools the largest in America and endorsed by all railroads. Write for catalogue. Morse School of Telegraphy, Cincinnati, O., Buffalo, N. Y., Atlanta, Ga., La Crosse, Wis., Texarkana, Tex., San Francisco, Cal.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agents, 9 and 11 Trounce Avenue.

FELTHAM ROAD—1½ acres, good cottage, barn, fruit trees; price $1,100, on easy terms.

STANLEY AVE. AND N. PEMBROKE STREET—Large corner lot, a snap for $300, and on easy terms, $5 per month.

IDA STREET—Cor. William, one lot, for $125.

MT. TOLMIE—1½ acres, in fruit trees, and good fence, easy terms; price on application. This is a bargain.

LAKE HILL ESTATE—5 acres, good house, very cheap; can be had for $550.

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HOUSES TO RENT—See our list of vacant dwellings; we have a good list to select from.

Money to Loan; Fire and Life Insurance; also Choice Farm Lands.

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6 ROOMED COTTAGE—Near Beacon Hill park, lot 51x200, electric light, sewer connection, fruit trees, nice location, cheap at $2,750.

TO LEASE—The above cottage for 1 year at $20 per month, including water.

5-ROOM COTTAGE—In James Bay, sewer connection, lot 67x120, stable, only $1,275.

7 ROOMED DWELLING—2 lots, electric light, Esquimalt road, near Head street, only $1,500.

50 ACRES—South Saanich, 40 cleared, in crop, 8 roomed dwelling, barn and stable, orchard of 40 trees; stock for sale; price $5,000.

150 ACRES—Deuman Island, 20 acres logged up, 60 acres chopped, new barn, 5 roomed dwelling, orchard, 100 trees; stock for sale at a bargain. Price, if sold before Nov. 1st, $2,300.

81-3 ACRES—Gordon Head, good land, $625.

A LARGE LIST of acreage close to city.

MONEY TO LOAN ON MORTGAGE.
In amounts of $500 and upwards, at current rates of interest.
Insure in the Connecticut Fire Ins. Co.

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Real Estate, Financial & Insurance Agents, 45 Fort Street.

FOR SALE

CEDAR HILL—5 acres, partly orchard, with a large 11 roomed house, good buildings, price moderate.

METCHOSIN—106 acres for sale, 10 acres cleared, price $1,050.

GALIANO ISLAND—500 acres, 100 acres under cultivation, good outbuildings and house, good stream flowing through the property; this would make a good stock farm, price moderate.

MILL BAY—Shawnigan, 180 acres, 25 to 30 acres cleared and in grass, good orchard, 2 houses and outbuildings, price $2,500.

COWICHAN LAKE—Lot 7; this section of land has valuable timber on it. This would make a good country residence as there is good fishing and shooting of all kinds on the spot.

J. STUART YATES

22 Bastion Street.

FOR SALE—Cheap, land close to Gorge Tramway Terminus, in quantities to suit intending purchaser.

FINE 5-ACRE BLOCKS—Between Gorge and Burnside roads, on easy terms.

CRAIGIE LEA FARM—Comprising 140 acres, with dwelling house, 4-acre orchard and farm buildings.

LOTS 198 AND 199, VICTORIA CITY—With 9 store buildings, at assessed valuation.

79 ACRES of fine land, fronting on Sooke Harbor.

GOOD BUILDING LOTS—In Esquimalt town.

SECTION 16—Esquimalt District, fronting on Royal Roads.

TO RENT—Large wharf, at foot of Yates street, with large, commodious sheds.

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ESTIMATES GIVEN on moving buildings; work carefully done at reasonable prices. Johnson & Co., 111 North Pembroke St.

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SEWER PIPE, FIELD TILE, GROUND FIRE CLAY, FLOWER POTS, ETC. B. C. POTTERY CO., LIMITED, CORNER BROAD AND PANDORA STREETS, VICTORIA.

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B. C. STEAM DYE WORKS, 141 Yates street. Largest dyeing and cleaning establishment in the province. Country orders solicited. Tel. 200.

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CHIMNEYS CLEANED—Defective flues fixed, etc. Wm. Neal, 32 Quadra street. 'Phone 1019.

LLOYD & CO.—Sweepers to H. M. Naval Yard, Jubilee Hospital, Dominion, Vernon and other first-class hotels. Orders taken at Gower & Wrigleworth's, 119 Douglas street. 'Phone 919. Prices sensible.

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Real Estate and Insurance Agent, 42 Fort St.

New Home List Just Out.

SOMENOS—60 acres, of which 12 acres are pasture; price $750.

COWICHAN—Improved farm, water frontage, must be sold, with stock and machinery; price $5,000; terms.

FOR SALE—50 of the best farms on Vancouver Island. Call at office for list.

FOR SALE—Choice lots on Pandora Ave.; price $300.

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FOR SALE—160 acres, on Cowichan river, house and other improvements; price $1,500.

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FOR SALE—6 roomed house, close to Government Buildings; price $2,000.

FOR SALE—Dairy farm at Somenos, fully stocked, buildings, etc.; price $4,500.

FOR SALE—Waterfront lots in Esquimalt; price $200, on terms of $10 per month.

HOUSES OR COTTAGES BUILT on monthly payment plan, under best architects and by competent builders.

RIVER FRONTAGE—50 acres (unproved), ½ mile Cowichan Station; price $2,800.

HOUSE—(Cost $4,000), 6 acres orchard and fields, within 2 miles of city; price $2,500.

ROYAL BAY—Only 5 minutes from tram, 1 acre shore frontage; price $750.

COTTAGE and 5 acres, all improved, at Shoal Bay; a bargain.

ORCHARD—20 acres in fruit, at Gordon Head; a going concern; cheap.

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NIAGARA STREET—Lots, price $600.

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P. R. BROWN CO., Ltd.

30 BROAD STREET.

CALL FOR A LIST OF OUR ONE HUNDRED AND FIFTY DWELLINGS FOR SALE

FOR SALE—Esquimalt road, 5 roomed cottage, bath and pantry, sewer and electric light; only $1,500; easy terms. (570 c.)

FOR SALE—Handsome new bungalow, containing 6 rooms, bath and pantry, etc., modern, one acre of land, on car line; only $3,150. (550 m.)

FOR SALE—Fourth street, adjoining the famous Palmer orchard, 12 acres, five acres under cultivation, small dwelling, barn, house for Chinaman, etc., 2 cows, 1 horse and harness, implements; cheap as a going concern. (3070 g.)

FOR SALE—Six miles from city, 18 acres, of which 15 acres are under cultivation, small cottage, barn, good supply of water, 70 fruit trees in bearing; a bargain. (3070 g.)

FOR SALE—Yates street, half lot, cottage and stable, $950. This is close in and cheap.

FOR SALE—Centre of city, 7-roomed dwelling, in good order, modern; price $2,100, easy terms, interest at 4 per cent. (490.)

FOR SALE—Four roomed cottage and full lot, $800. (490.)

FOR SALE—Chatham street, between Blanchard and Cook streets; full lot and small cottage, $1,050. (490.)

FOR SALE—Lot, Superior street, $800. (2170.)

FOR SALE—Lot, Store street; fine site for small factory; $800. (2170.)

FOR SALE—8-roomed dwelling, near Dallas road, $3,000, on particularly easy terms. (4108.)

FOR SALE—Saanich District, 20 acres, all cleared and under cultivation, 5-roomed house, barn, stable, chicken house, good water, no rock or stumps; $2,700, and easy terms. (3650L.)

FOR SALE—5 acres, fenced and under hay, 3 miles from city; only $1,000. (3650M.)

FOR SALE—Douglas Gardens; the only choice lots on the market. Price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Water lot and dwelling, near the new C. P. R. wharf, James Bay; price and terms on application.

FOR SALE—Fort street, near Linden avenue, 10-roomed dwelling, double front lot; well situated for private boarding house.

FOR SALE—240 acres, Lake District, excellent fruit soil, plenty of water; only $6,000.

TO LEASE—8 miles from city, 125 acres, of which 65 acres are under cultivation, 6-roomed dwelling, two large barns; stock and implements may be purchased if desired.

FOR SALE—In centre of city, large modern dwelling, 3 city lots, having a frontage on two principal streets, well adapted for a private boarding house, school or hospital; cost $19,500. Our price, $10,500.

FOR SALE—Business property, Yates street, portion of a lot and three story brick building, producing a good rent.

FORT STREET—Corner lot, having frontage on three streets, producing 15 per cent. per year gross; easy terms.

FOR SALE—Two acres, half under orchard, trees in full bearing, nine roomed dwelling, barn, chicken houses, etc. Price and terms on application.

JAMES BAY—Near Beacon Hill, 6 roomed modern cottage, full lot, $1,250.

VICTORIA WEST—Good location, modern cottage, two lots, $1,900.

JAMES BAY—Near the beach, 6 roomed dwelling, sewer, etc., $1,050.

MONEY TO LOAN. Fire Insurance Written. Estates Managed.

JUST ISSUED—Revised list of farms for sale in all parts of the province; call or write for one.

P. R. BROWN CO., LTD.,
30 Broad St., Victoria.

Fresh Pork Sausage, Frankfurt Sausage, Blood and Liver Sausage, Ham Sausage, Head Cheese and Pigs' Feet, at the

Windsor Grocery Company,

Opposite Post Office. Government Street

Real Estate Bargains

5-acre block, all cleared and fenced.
7-acre block, mostly cleared and fenced and in high state of cultivation. Only 10 minutes' walk from tram line, at sacrifice prices in order to close an estate.

B. C. Land & Investment Agency, Limited
40 Government Street

Excelsior Meal for Poultry

Is a specially ground mixture of all grain and grit, which makes hens lay. The up-to-date poultry food. Try a sack and fill the egg basket.

SYLVESTER FEED CO., 87-89 Yates St Tel. 413.

STEEL and IRON WIRE ROPES

We are the agents for the Clyde Patent Wire Rope Works Rutherglen, Glasgow. We carry a large stock for Logging, Ships' Riggins, etc.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Peter McQuade & Son, 78 Wharf Street.

THANKSGIVING OVER

NOW FOR YOUR

CHRISTMAS GIFTS

WHAT SHALL BE SELECTED?

It is high time to begin choosing and buying Christmas Gifts—especially the more important ones.

In making purchases now, you have longer stocks to choose from and avoid the disagreeable rush of the last week or two before Christmas.

We'll store anything you may select and deliver it any day you say.

Whether you buy or not, we will esteem it a pleasure to show you through the establishment.

OF ESPECIAL INTEREST

Are odd Parlor Pieces, Dressing Tables, odd Rockers, Fancy Chairs, Chiffoniers, Shaving Stands, Cabinets, Work Tables, Easy Chairs Ladies' House Desks, Tall Hall Clocks, and other things—Third Floor.

WEILER BROS.
HOME, HOTEL AND CLUB FURNISHERS—VICTORIA, B. C.

HOME COMFORT
FOR $3.

THIS SMALL OUTLAY WILL PURCHASE AN ADJUSTABLE ARTISTIC TABLE OR PIANO LAMP, MOVABLE TO ANY PART OF YOUR ROOM, FITTED COMPLETE WITH 10 FEET OF SILK CORD. MAKES A USEFUL XMAS PRESENT.

FROM THE
HINTON ELECTRIC CO
29 Government Street
367.

Messrs. L. Eaton & Co.

Will hold their usual Saturday night's sale to-night, Nov. 11th, at 8 p. m., consisting of a large quantity of Plants in bloom, Ferns, Begonias; also Crockery, Glassware, Boots, Slippers, etc., etc.

Also, for sale by private treaty, a first-class Reed Organ, new, with twenty-six stops and pedals, all complete, suitable for church.

The Auctioneers, L. EATON & CO.

Big Auction

I am instructed to remove to Salesrooms, 77-79 Douglas street, and to sell without reserve,

Friday, 17th, at 2 P.M.

ELEGANT AND COSTLY

FURNITURE

SPLENDID CARPETS and Rugs, Cottage, Piano, etc.

Particulars later.

This is a fine chance for parties just furnishing.

Hardaker, Auctioneer

THE STOCK MARKETS.

(Furnished by F. W. Stevenson.)

Chicago, Nov. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
Wheat—				
December	85⅝	86¼	85¼	86¼
May	88	88½	87⅞	88⅜
Corn—				
December	44½	44⅞	44⅜	44¾
May	45½	45⅞	45⅜	45¾
Oats—				
December	29¾	29⅞	29¾	29⅞
May	32⅛	32¼	32⅛	32¼
Pork—				
January	12.55	12.60	12.52	12.60
May	..	..	..	12.75

Liverpool wheat easy; December ½d. lower at 7s., March ⅜d. lower at 6s. 11⅝d.

New York, Nov. 11.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Last.
Atchison	84⅜	84⅝	83¾	83½
B. & O.	110¼	110½	110⅛	110½
B. R. T.	75⅛	75⅛	74½	74¾
C. P. R.	171⅝	172	170⅝	171
Erie	48	48	47¼	47½
Ill. Central	..	..	..	175⅝
L. & N.	148½	148½	147½	147¾
Man. L.	164½	164½	163½	163½
Metropolitan	119¾	119¾	116	116⅜
Mo. Pacific	98½	98⅝	97	97⅛
N. Y. Central	149½	149½	148¾	149
N. & W.	85¼	85½	84¾	84⅞
Pennsylvania	140⅜	140⅛	139	139⅛
Reading	141¾	142¼	138⅛	139⅛
Rock Island	28⅝	28¾	28⅛	28½
S. P.	68¼	68⅜	67½	67⅝
St. Paul	175¾	175⅝	174	174¼
U. P.	130¼	130⅝	129¼	129⅝
Amal. Copper	81	81⅛	79⅞	80
Amn. Locomotive	67⅝	67¾	66	66¼
Amn. Smelting	140¾	...	..	140¾
Amn. Sugar	140	140	138⅞	138⅞
C. F. & I.	44¼	44⅛	43	43
People's Gas	102⅞	103½	102⅝	102⅞
T. C. & I.	97½	97½	94⅜	94⅞
U. S. Steel	36⅝	36⅝	36¼	36⅜
U. S. Steel pfd.	102¼	102¼	101⅝	101⅞

If you are going East, take the Northern Pacific's popular electric lighted train. "The North Coast Limited."

Dermyl

An elegant skin lotion. This preparation is becoming popular as a remedy for chapped hands, face or lips, or any irritation of the skin. See our display in Yates street window. Ask for free sample.

John Cochrane, Chemist
N. W. Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts

PRISONERS SET FIRE TO JAIL

BECAUSE DEMAND FOR FREEDOM WAS REFUSED

Troops Called Out to Quell Revolt—Several Men Killed and Wounded.

(Associated Press.)

Odessa, Nov. 11.—The prisoners in the jail at Kishineff, Bessarabia, revolted in a body last night, and demanded their freedom. On their request being refused the prisoners set fire to the jail.

Troops were hurried to the scene and fired a volley into the mutineers, of whom two were killed and many wounded.

Situation at Odessa.

Odessa, Nov. 11.—All is comparatively quiet at Odessa, although there were many isolated cases of violence during the night.

Many Leaving Capital.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—There was every reason to believe that the fears of a massacre of Jews to-night at St. Petersburg and at Moscow are unfounded. The alarming reports look more like a campaign of the very extreme elements to take advantage of the nervousness of the people, and the authorities for the purpose of terrorizing both into acquiescence in their demands for a national militia. The Jewish quarter of St. Petersburg has been strongly guarded since last night. Notwithstanding the assurances of protection hundreds of Jews and many others are seeking safety in flight, and the trains leaving St. Petersburg for Finland are crowded. Many rich Jews hastily deposited their jewelry and other valuables in the bank before leaving.

Conspiracy in Poland.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—The declaration of martial law throughout Poland is evidence of the determination of the government to nip in the bud the movement to regain the autonomy which the Kingdom of Poland possessed under the constitution which was suppressed after the revolution of 1863.

The ease with which the Finns, striking at the opportune moment, compelled the government to make a complete surrender encouraged the Poles to attempt a similar strike, and the government has received advices which leave no doubt that a broad conspiracy was organized to attain this end. The leaders of the movement propose to adopt the tactics followed in Finland. The government will resist to the utmost.

Count Witte himself believes that if the government is forced at this juncture to grant autonomy to Poland it might mark the beginning of the dismemberment of the empire.

The hope of the government is that the Poles are striking too late as the railroads throughout Russia have resumed operations, and the transportation of troops is possible. Nevertheless the government will be in a quandary should the passive resistance in Poland change to an armed uprising, as it is a question whether the government is strong enough to attempt to suppress it by force. To carry on a civil war in Poland now would expose the government to attacks in the rear from the revolutionary elements of the people.

The demands for the leveling of all ranks and the abolishing of the privileges of caste which was the chief characteristic of the early days of the French revolution, has seized upon the Russian people, and even the town council of St. Petersburg, in response to numerous petitions, has requested the government to abrogate the rule by which the centre of the Nevsky Prospect and other fashionable thoroughfares are kept free for the private carriages of the aristocracy thus crowding the public carriages to the curbs.

The Odessa Massacres.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 11.—6 p. m.—A special to the Russ from Odessa published this afternoon, says:

"Reports that it was contemplated to massacre Intellectuals here to-day created a general panic. A great exodus was only prevented by the measures taken by Governor-General Kaulbers, but the situation continues threatening."

The dispatch describes at length the atrocities which occurred at Odessa, saying that the massacre of St. Bartholomew pales in comparison with what happened here, and lays the principal responsibility on Prefect Neuhardt. The correspondent says that practically only the rich Jews who were able to buy off the police escaped the horrors of the last week.

FISHERIES COMMISSION.

Discussion of a Number of Important Points at Seattle.

(Special to the Times.)

Seattle, Nov. 10.—The international fisheries commission adjourned on Friday afternoon after two days of the most friendly and satisfactory conference. Seven Washington and six Canadian commissioners attended. Prof. Prince was elected chairman on the motion of the Washington delegates. The points discussed were weekly close time, fishing boundary and hatcheries. A resolution was passed to resume the conference later, and in the meantime collect information. Profuse hospitality was shown to the commissioners here.

To Collect Data.

(Special to the Times.)

Seattle, Nov. 11.—No definite recommendation for international legislation for the protection of the sockeye salmon will be made until the fish commissioners of Washington and British Columbia have obtained the data of the fish run and the pack for a number of years past, and the seiners and gill netters operating in the Puget Sound waters have been given an opportunity to express their views on the question.

The conference of the commissions of Washington and British Columbia adjourned yesterday at noon after passing a resolution instructing the fisheries authorities of the state of Washington and British Columbia to prepare complete data on the subject. Fish Commissioner Kershaw, of Washington, and J. P. Babcock, fish commissioner of British Columbia, were both present, and stated that the work of securing and preparing the data would be commenced at once. As soon as this data is in the hands of the two commissioners another conference will be called by the chairman of the two bodies to meet in Vancouver, B. C., to make the final findings and recommendations to be presented to the Canadian minister of fisheries and the Washington legislature.

"DRESS SUIT MYSTERY."

Indictment Returned Against Dr. P. D. McLeod in Connection With Case.

Boston, Mass., Nov. 11.—The grand jury to-day reported on indictment against Dr. Percy McLeod in connection with the "suit case mystery," the indictment charging that he was an accessory after the fact to the abortion which resulted in the death of Susanna A. Geary, the Cambridge chorus girl. McLeod was at once arraigned and his bonds were increased from $20,000 to $25,000.

SKATING FATALITY.

Miss Lizzie Harrison and Arthur Ingersoll Drowned in Shoal Lake.

(Associated Press.)

Winnipeg, Nov. 11.—While a party of skaters at Shoal lake were enjoying themselves two members, Miss Lizzie Harrison, of Shoal Lake, and Arthur Ingersoll, recently of Wiarton, Ont., went off by themselves, got on thin ice and were drowned. The bodies were recovered.

LINER ASHORE.

New York, Nov. 11.—The Hamburg-American steamer Graf Waldersee when leaving the harbor to-day for Hamburg ran aground on the flats off Red Hook, near Erie basin, on the Brooklyn side of the channel.

—Five year dividends in the Canada Life may be applied to increase the face value of the policy without medical examination. In this manner a $1,200 policy on the life of a late resident of this city was increased, by profits added, to $2,295, a result unprecedented in the history of Canadian life insurance. You may exercise this option if you insure in the Canada Life. Heisterman & Co., general agents.

Herman G. Norgaard, a member of a high school football team at Council Bluff, Ia., died Friday of abscess of the brain brought on by injuries received in a game two weeks ago.

HERRING INDUSTRY.

The Nanaimo Fish Company Has Made Arrangements to Handle Etensive Trade.

J. E. T. Powers, managing director of the Nanaimo Fish Company, returned last evening from a visit to Victoria and Vancouver, where he has been for the purpose of establishing agencies for the company and arranging a market for the thousands of tons of herring which this company will put up during the next couple of months, says the Nanaimo Herald.

Mr. Powers is delighted with the reception he got from the brokers and wholesale dealers in Vancouver and Victoria. He found them all perfectly willing to handle the fish put up in every variety of form, and in view of the visit of J. J. Cowie and the Scotch herring curers feels quite confident that the fish will be fully equal to the best on the market. Mr. Powers says it is his intention to fully justify this expectation by taking every precaution to use only the best fish and have them handled and pickled by the very latest and most improved methods. He will among other things take every advantage of the visit of Mr. Cowie to get in touch with the methods adopted for curing herring in Scotland, and he is confident that the herring can be so cured as to be equal to the best herring put up anywhere in the world.

While away Mr. Powers made arrangements with Simon Leiser & Co., of Victoria, to act as general agents for the wholesale trade, and also to handle the herring for export. In Vancouver he secured orders and appointed J. T. Mowat, a well known Vancouver broker, to deal with the wholesale trade there, and W. A. Anderson to act as agent for the Orient and Australia. He also made arrangements to ship herring at once to points in the interior of British Columbia and Manitoba and the new provinces, and will open communication with Chicago and New York with the object of placing his product on the market there.

HE OWES A DUTY TO THE PUBLIC

TELLS OF BENEFIT DERIVED FROM DODD'S KIDNEY PILLS.

Cures of Rheumatism and Dropsy by Canada's Great Kidney Remedy.

Yellow Grass, Assa., N.W.T., Nov. 10—(Special)—"I think I should let the public know the benefit I derived from Dodd's Kidney Pills." The speaker was Mr. John White, well known here, and he voices the sentiments of many a man on those western prairies who has been relieved of his pains and misery by the great Canadian Kidney Remedy.

"I have been afflicted with Rheumatism for years," Mr. White continued. "I tried doctors and medicines, but never got anything to do me much good till I tried Dodd's Kidney Pills. What they did for me was wonderful.

"I also know the Harris family, and I saw their little girl, Edith, who was like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills I know that to be true. I tell you I feel like recommending Dodd's Kidney Pills even stronger than I talk."

There is no Kidney Disease that Dodd's Kidney Pills cannot cure.

Elephants are recorded to have lived one hundred and fifty years.

Millions of Smokers Use

MOGUL

Egyptian Cigarettes

CORK TIPS,
15c per box

HOUSEHOLDERS AND PROPERTY OWNERS ARE HEREBY ADVISED OUR SPECIAL SALE OF WALLPAPERS, PICTURE MOULDINGS, ETC., WILL CEASE THE MOMENT OUR NEW PREMISES ARE COMPLETE.

MELROSE CO., LIMITED 78 Fort Street
381.

PERSONAL.

Among the guests registered at the Dominion hotel are: D. Nicholson, of Ladysmith; E. A. Hooker, S. Mace and T. E. Pannell, of Nanaimo; Robert Grant, of Cumberland; J. W. Kelley, Mrs. R. S. Henderson, Robert Evans, Harry Smith, D. E. Perry and Mrs. Henry Erbey, of Duncan; C. C. Sutherland, F. W. Parker, A. G. Corbet, John C. Slater and J. W. Lysle, of Seattle; Miss Cornelia Clay, of Washington, D. C.; D. J. O'Brien, of Tacoma; A. Robb, of Toronto; and A. Dorgison, of Dawson.

• • •

Those registered at the Driard are: Chas. Doering and wife, of Metchosin; M. L. Mitterthal and G. W. Barrington, of Montreal; A. W. Chaffee, Miss Housman and M. M. Syter, of Seattle; Dr. Ernest Crutcher, of Great Falls, Montana; R. H. Carley, of Nelson; H. P. Simpson, C. H. Newton and C. Hood, of Winnipeg; J. A. McBain and C. J. Burns, of Vancouver; and J. Lipscombe, of Atlin.

• • •

The following are registered at the Victoria: James J. Jameson, of New York; R. G. Watson, of San Francisco; G. B. Myers, T. J. Stephens, W. G. Damer, A. Bissett and James J. Goodman, of Vancouver; W. R. Paulson, of Hoquiam; D. B. Kuhns, of Lthaina; E. W. Molander, of Seattle; and R. T. Troxler, of Port Townsend.

• • •

J. T. E. Palmer and C. S. Battle, of Vancouver; W. B. Van Greson, wife and daughter, of Newark, New Jersey; C. Spalding, wife and family, and Mrs. Spalding, of Calgary, are at the Vernon.

• • •

J. J. Baird, president of the San Juan Mining & Manufacturing Company, left last night for Winnipeg and other points in the East on business connected with that company.

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John L. Retallack, of Kaslo, left on the West Coast steamer last night for Quatsino, where he will examine mining property.

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C. E. Race, editor of the Rossland Miner, left for home last night after a week's holiday in Victoria.

Senator Hewitt Bostock, of Ducks, B. C., arrived last evening and is spending a few days in the city.

Robt. Grant, M. P. P. for Comox, is in the city.

KING ALFONSO

Will Leave Berlin for Vienna on Sunday.

(Associated Press.)

Berlin, Nov. 11.—King Alfonso leaves Berlin for Vienna to-morrow after six energetic days with Emperor William, hunting, reviewing troops, breakfasting, dining and dancing with German Princesses. In the two days' wild boar and stag shooting in the great preserves near Hanover, the Spanish King killed forty-one wild pigs and thirty-five other pieces of game, or three more than the Emperor, who took care to let the largest animals fall before the King's gun. The youthful spirits and boyishness of King Alfonso made a sympathetic impression.

Directly after a prisoner, who was stated to be suffering from a contagious complaint, had been sworn at the Old Bailey, London, Mr. Justice Phillimore, requested the usher to see that no one else used the Testament, and suggested that it should be destroyed.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PATENTS—Egerton R. Case, Temple Building, Toronto. R. L. Drury, Esq., M. P. P., reference.

LOST—Two small pocketbooks, containing accounts and cheque. Kindly return to the address enclosed and receive $2.50 reward.

TO LET—Four roomed cottage, bath and hot water. Apply 8 Jessie street, Victoria West.

WE WANT HUSTLERS to handle our Emblem Suspenders. They are remarkable sellers: $150 per week assured; samples free. E. W. Hanks Susp. Co., Augusta, Me., U. S.

[illegible] will give a benefit dance in Sir William Wallace Hall, Thursday, Nov. 16th.

YOUR FORTUNE TOLD—From the cradle to grave; matters of business, love and marriage made clear. What I tell comes true. Send birthdate and 10c. Prof. Lavas, Box 16, Ste. Cunegonde P. O., Montreal, Que.

TO LET—Small, well furnished cottage. Apply 32 Quadra street.

WANTED

A Housekeeper-Stewardess for the Provincial Royal Jubilee Hospital. Applications with references and stating qualifications will be received till November 15th, 1905.

F. ELWORTHY, Secretary, Victoria.

Tenders for Pulley and Belt

SEPARATE TENDERS

Are invited for:

(1) ONE DRIVING PULLEY AND FIXING.
(2) ONE LEATHER DRIVING BELT.

In accordance with specifications which may be seen in the office of the undersigned, to whom also all tenders must be addressed and delivered, not later than 4 o'clock p. m., on Monday, the 27th inst.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

WM. W. NORTHCOTT,
Purchasing Agent for the Corporation of the City of Victoria.

TENDERS

Are invited for proposed buildings and alterations for W. J. Pendray, Esq., at Laurel Point. Particulars may be obtained from the undersigned, where tenders must be delivered not later than 12 noon on ~~Friday, the 17th~~ inst. Monday 20

W. RIDGWAY WILSON, Architect.

Money to Loan

ON MORTGAGE ON IMPROVED REAL ESTATE SECURITY, IN SUMS OF $500 AND UP, AT CURRENT RATES OF INTEREST.

Swinerton & Oddy,
102 GOVERNMENT ST.

COAL

Washed Nut Coal, a good domestic fuel,

$5.00 per Ton Delivered

J. KINGHAM & CO.
Victoria Agents for the Nanaimo Collieries.

Sack and Lump Coal ....$6.50 per ton
Washed Nut Coal .... 5.00 per ton
Washed Pea Coal .... 4.50 per ton
Delivered to any part within city limits.

Best Dry Cordwood $3.75 per Cord

Office 34 Broad Street Telephone 647.

When you eat why not use the BEST

Swiss Cream Sodas

25c. PER TIN.

Ask your Grocer.

DANCING ACADEMY
M. Lester.
Member National Association Masters of Dancing.
A. O. U. W. HALL. PHONE B1089.
Beginners' class, Monday evening. Advanced class, Thursday evening. Juvenile classes, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday afternoons; also private instruction given.

Removal!

D. K. CHONGRANES

Fish, Poultry and Vegetable Market

46 GOVERNMENT STREET,

Has Removed to His Splendid New Market,

NO. 8 BROUGHTON ST.

Where he will be pleased to meet his customers and friends as usual.

Everything in season will always be found in this fine, up-to-date market, in first-class condition, and at lowest prices.

D. K. CHONGRANES.
Tel. 242. P. O. Box 523.

ASSEMBLY DANCING ACADEMY
Assembly Hall, Fort Street.

Mrs. Simpson's Thursday Club will reorganize Thursday, Oct. 12th, at 8 o'clock p. m. A class for children under 10 will be held Wednesday from 4 to 5.30 o'clock p. m., beginning Wednesday, Oct. 25th.

The Wellington COAL

The favorite household fuel,

The Comox Anthracite Coal

For Ranges, Furnaces and Heaters.

NUT COAL

A splendid stove fuel. In quantities to suit and weight guaranteed.

Cordwood

Delivered at $3.75 per cord.

HALL & WALKER
Telephone, 83. 100 Government St.

Buy The Times

Saturday Bargain

One Pound Packet Seeded Raisins, full weight

10 cents a Packet

The West End Grocery Company,
FAMILY GROCERS.
PHONE 88. 42 GOVERNMENT STREET.